

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## MOSCOW BREAKS ITS TRADITION OF RED UNANIMITY

Communist Party Congress Witnesses Scenes of Strong Division

## CHARGE IS MADE OF 'DAWESIGATION'

Leningrad Delegation Finds Itself in Opposition to Party Congress

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Dec. 31.—The atmosphere of controversy remains unabated as the Communist Party Congress approaches its end today. While the viewpoint upheld by J. V. Stalin and the Central Committee majority prevailed throughout the Congress, the Leningrad delegation supporting Gregory Zinovjeff maintained a stubborn and uncompromising attitude of opposition, even voting against the political report which Mr. Stalin presented, thereby breaking the hitherto existing tradition of Communist unanimity.

Mr. Zinovjeff delivered a final statement on behalf of the Leningrad organization, defending its course and asserting the determination of the organization to use all lawful and constitutional means to defend its principles.

The speech of Mr. Zinovjeff, according to newspaper reports, encountered many interruptions and noisy expressions of dissent on the part of the majority of the congress.

### Cleavage Is Extensive

The decision of the congress to reorganize the editorship of newspaper Leningrad Pravda which strongly championed the viewpoint of Mr. Zinovjeff, and the refusal of the congress to listen to the prepared economic report of the vice-premier, Leo Kamenoff, indicate the extent of the cleavage between the Congress majority and Mr. Zinovjeff and Mr. Kamenoff.

The opposition speakers showed a tendency to criticize the alleged concentration of too much power in the hands of the party secretary which Mr. Stalin heads.

The latter, replying to the criticism, declared that the proposal was made in 1923 to vest the supreme party power in the hands of the Secretariat, placing there Mr. Stalin, Mr. Zinovjeff, and Leo Trotsky, but he asserted he rejected it. Mr. Stalin and Mr. Kamenoff, Communists, Mr. Sokolnikoff, who is reckoned among the opposition leaders, declaring that Mr. Sokolnikoff favored a policy of importing manufactured goods which would bring about the "Dawesigation" of Russia.

### Independent of Capitalism

Against this, Mr. Stalin insisted that Russia was about to take all steps to become a self-sufficient, industrialized country, independent of the capitalist world. The indications are that Mr. Stalin and his associates in the political bureau, such as A. I. Rykov, Mr. Bukharin, and Michael Tomsky, control the direction of party policies, but the breaking down of the Opposition of the powerful, solidly-disciplined Leningrad Communist organization, supporting Mr. Zinovjeff, may prove a difficult and delicate task.

This is the third time that winter

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## NEW YEAR'S DAY

Tomorrow, New Year's Day, being a legal holiday, The Christian Science Monitor will not be published.

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

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Local

Boston University to Welcome New President

Slight Chances of Farm Relief

Bankers See Bright Prospects

Country Tax Return Simplified

Boston to Observe New Year

Boston Moving to the Suburbs

Bankers Present, Says Geologist

Present

Higher Motorboat Fees Among New Hampshire's New Year Laws

Mr. Clegg Testifies State

Wayside Inn Welcomes Bostonians

General

Italy's Policy Makes Turks Uneasy

Mr. H. H. Smith Sees Bright Prospects

Cast Register Said to Dillon Read

Reported

England Makes Good Motors of All Kinds

Senator Capper Appeals for Farmers' Tariff

Country Tax Is Rife in Greece

World News

France Spars Rift Proposals

Students in Workers' Productivity Test

Missouri Oil Contest Starts

Students Seek Wider Church Service

Munsey's Office

It Is Safe for Press Price

Final Argument on Mail Merger

Rare Historic Papers Given

Universal

Help Is Sought for Press Price

Research Entity Declared Goal

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Services of Natural Sciences Renewed

Palestine Has No Slaves Left

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Stock Market Prices Higher

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Price Control Good News

Live-Stock Prices Rise

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New York Bond Market

Spots

United States Championships for 1926

National Hockey League Games

Yale Wins Chess Title

N. C. A. A. Meeting

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Architecture, Art, Theaters, Musical Events

Housing, Arts, Crafts and Decoration

The Home Forum

On the Tropic: a New Leaf

Our Town Folks

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

Educational

The Northern Sky for January

Sunrise Stories

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Radio

In the Library

Editorials

Letters to the Editor

The Victories of Peace

## Radical Farm Group Called Hindrance

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Dec. 31

THE "political-agricultural" situation in Iowa is "a cyclone in a corn crib," in the opinion of W. L. Drummond, chairman of the American Farm Congress. This "radical movement," he declared, "cannot help but interfere with the effective handling of the farm situation." Mr. Drummond expressed confidence that the administration will do all in its power to alleviate the farm problem.

## CASH REGISTER SALE REPORTED TO DILLON, READ

\$60,000,000 Said to Be Involved in Purchase of Paterson Interests

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (P)—Dillon, Read & Co., bankers, who stirred the financial world with the purchase of the Dodge Brothers' interests, over the bid of J. P. Morgan, are now reported to have acquired another financial coup in the purchase of large interests in the National Cash Register Company.

Clarence Dillon, head of the firm which has come into prominence only in the past decade, has been conducting negotiations involving between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000 of securities and the deal is expected to be consummated this week.

Control of the Cash Register Company has been taken by many banks since the passing on in 1922 of John H. Patterson, its founder, and the reported requirement of stock by Dillon, Read & Co. is regarded as second only to the Dodge purchase in industrial financing.

The name of Dillon, Read & Co. also plays a prominent part in Wall Street, reports that the General Petroleum Company and the Union Oil Company of California will merge into an organization having \$231,000,000 assets. The banking company now holds the Union Oil Company.

A. L. Well, vice-president of the General Petroleum Company, however, has denied at San Francisco that any merger is contemplated.

"There is absolutely no foundation for the report," he said. "Reports have sold us many times, but there is nothing to it."

Although no definite announcement has been made, it is understood that the National Cash Register deal involves the sale of stock, held by the Progressive group, one of the authors of the highly interesting program for farm success, declared that they expected nothing would be done, "because the East was not interested in helping the farmer. It has had a tremendously prosperous year, at the expense of the farmer, and why should the great financial interests be concerned about helping the farmer get a fair price for his production?" These senators agree that an increase in the cost of agricultural produce would mean a general rise in the cost of living.

"But this resultant rise in the cost of living did not prevent the enactment of the tariff bill, which is contemplated," Frederick B. Patterson, who has acted as president and chairman succeeding his father, being expected to continue in charge.

The new office of the National Cash Register Company is in Dayton, O., where it has 23 buildings and makes 150,000 machines a year. It makes about 85 per cent of the world's cash registers, and does an annual business of about \$40,000,000.

Although Mr. Dillon has been known chiefly for the Dodge deal which involved \$146,000,000, he has handled many financial undertakings noted for their boldness and is one of the youngest bankers in New York. Among his important deals is a \$50,000,000 Belgian loan, a \$40,000,000 flotation of the American and Foreign Power Company and underwriting of the \$250,000 American Continental Corporation.

Ever since Dillon, Read & Co. consummated the Dodge deal over bids of J. Pierpont Morgan, the younger banking firm has been hailed by Wall Street as a serious competitor of the House of Morgan.

## SURVEY SHOWS SLIGHT CHANCE OF FARM RELIEF

Consensus of Leaders Is That Nothing Will Be Done This Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31—Leaders in Congress consider the possibility that any important relief legislation will be enacted at this session of Congress to be slight. A careful canvass of senators and representatives who are to be active in the proposed legislation, including the authors of bills, produces various methods of effecting governmental aid for the benefit of the farmer, which tend to show not much of anything will be done, agitation and possibly political expediency to the contrary.

A Republican senator from a western state, at present not sponsoring any form of farm relief legislation acknowledged by his colleagues as an outstanding authority on agricultural and marketing economics, explained tersely the basis of his decision that nothing would be done.

"Any legislation that increases prices on farm products increases automatically the cost of living," he explained. "The urban population, which is the majority, is not interested in further reducing the purchasing power of the dollar. This, and none other, is the reason why the farmer at this session, and perhaps for sessions to come, will not be given the sort of price-fixing machinery that the Government created for the railroads by means of the Ech-Cummins Law."

Another Senators Views

Another senator, the author of agricultural legislation, also concluded that nothing will be done, added another line of reasoning. He felt that agriculture as a whole was satisfied with the past year's returns.

The grain belt, he admitted, was hard hit but in almost all other sections the farmer had made money this year and was not directly concerned in making legislative demands.

Several other senators from among the Progressive group, one of the authors of the highly interesting program for farm success, declared that they expected nothing would be done, "because the East was not interested in helping the farmer. It has had a tremendously prosperous year, at the expense of the farmer, and why should the great financial interests be concerned about helping the farmer get a fair price for his production?" These senators agree that an increase in the cost of agricultural produce would mean a general rise in the cost of living.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## Coal Conferees in Session at Union League Club



Left to Right: John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers; Alvin Markle, Chairman of the Conference; Maj. W. W. Ingalls, Member of the Operators' Committee; James A. German, Secretary of the Conference.

## BANK OFFICERS OPTIMISTIC BUT ADVISE CAUTION

Outlook for 1926 in New England Considered Bright—Personal Economy Plea

NO ROOM FOR GLOOM, SURVEY INDICATES

Retail Business to Be at Satisfactory Level With Moderate Profits, Report

Bank executives of Boston today expressed conservative optimism regarding business in 1926. In general they agree that the outlook is brighter for New England, and feel that money rates will continue comfortable, with perhaps slight firmness compared with the past year.

Walter S. Bucklin, president of the National Shawmut Bank, said:

"Business should continue to be good for some time to come, money rates should be comfortable, and security prices fairly strong, but there are some elements in the situation which should prompt us to keep both feet on the ground."

Alfred L. Ripley, president of the Merchants National Bank, said:

"The outlook for business in New England in 1926 seems better than a year ago; but it is likely to be severely competitive. New outlets may be found and established goods may be demanded to meet new wants or tastes, but the capacity of plants and machinery is still high."

"The general credit position seems sound, and legitimate business needs should be adequately cared for; but the speculative tendencies in securities, in land and in building and the extension of credit for the purchase of all forms of commodities call for scrutiny and caution."

**PERSONAL ECONOMY NEEDED**

Clifton H. Dwinnell, senior vice-president of the First National Bank, expressed his view as follows:

"In general, I am looking for greater business activity during 1926 than has been in evidence during 1925. This condition can result through:

First—A ample basis for credit requirements.

## MOSCOW BREAKS RED UNANIMITY

(Continued from Page 1)  
has seen the development of an internal controversy in the Communist Party. Two years ago differences between Mr. Trotsky and the majority of the central committee came to light. A year ago Trotsky, already beaten by the party machine when he published a controversial book at an important moment.

### Attack on Trotsky

Now the Vice-Premier Mr. Kameniev and Mr. Zinovjeff, who are members of the Third International, both well placed leading roles in the attacks against Trotsky. Some of Zinovjeff's lieutenants, such as Safarov and Zaitsev, have incurred broadsides of criticism by describing the present Soviet industrial organization as state capitalism rather than socialism and this is described as "liquidationism" and scepticism regarding the success of the revolution.

### Leaders Criticized

Zinovjeff and Kameniev have also been sharply criticized for expressing the viewpoint that Russia cannot realize Socialism without the aid of an international revolution. Zinovjeff and Kameniev in the present controversy seem to champion the traditional Social Democratic viewpoint which regards only the interests of the industrial workers as a class, and looks with unfriendly eye on the independent small peasant producer.

**Restrictions Removed**  
Last spring, under the pressure of the realities of the agrarian situation, the Communist Party removed and relaxed a number of restrictions which formerly existed in such subjects as leasing land, and hiring labor in country districts. All the peasants apparently benefited by the introduction of the more moderate agrarian policy, which happened to coincide with a year yielding a good crop.

The Kulaks have been the chief beneficiaries. They naturally got the largest crops, and under the new regulations were able to develop their farms free from the harassing interference formerly so often practiced by the Communist village officials.

Zinovjeff and Kameniev regard the growth of the Kulak as a dangerous symptom for the maintenance of the Socialist economic system. Some members of the Leningrad Communist organization have advocated the creation of special groups of the poor peasants to carry on an active fight against the Kulaks.

### Claim Kulak Growth Exaggerated

On the other hand, Stalin and his supporters in the committee, including Rykov, argue that the growth of the Kulaks has been exaggerated, and while urging the spread of cooperation among the poor and middle peasants as a means of combatting the influence of the Kulak, oppose any tendency to fall into a panic over the activities of the latter.

Another point at issue is the proper method of building up the membership of the Communist Party. Zinovjeff declared last year, in an enthusiastic oratorical outburst, that 90 per cent of the membership of the party should consist of manual workers; and one of his Leningrad lieutenants, Sarks, has recently

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Fifth annual New Year's Eve celebration, Boston Square and Compass Club, 48 Brattle Street. Open house at Business Women's Club of Boston, 8.

New Year's celebration, Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common, 8; unveiling of newly erected Declaration of Independence tablet, 12:10.

Castle Square—"Abe's Irish Rose," 8:15. Copley—"The Mask and the Face," 8:20. Hotel Parker—New Year's Eve, 8:15. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8:15.

Plymouth—"Applesauce," 8:15. Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15. Tremont—"Out of the Fourteenth," 8:15. Repertory—"Mrs. Partridge Presents," 8:15.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Outing to Braintree, Appalachian Mountain Club, South Station, 9:15 a.m. Outing to Hawley's Hole, 9:15 a.m. and the Dunes, Brooklyn Bird Club, Ipswich train at North Station, 7:40 or 9:15 a.m. Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:30.

**EVENTS SATURDAY**  
Address, "The World Movement in Education," by Dr. Augustus O. Thomsen, Twenty-first Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 1:30 p.m.

Cutting of Brooklyn Bird Club to the Falls, North Station, 1:15 for Winchester.

Cutting of Appalachian Mountain Club through Middlefield, Falls, 1:15 a.m. in New Station for Monroe.

If conditions are favorable Miss Eddie Cawelti will lead a skating party at 1:15 p.m. at Falls, returning to Boston on a later train.

**THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR**

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and  
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## SLIGHT CHANCE OF FARM RELIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

other words our debt funding commission advises us to extend a vast handout to Italy.

If this can be done for a foreign nation, and for one to whom there are grave doubts that such assistance should be extended, where is the reasoning that it cannot be done for the American farmer?

With the exception of a bill by Charles L. McNamee (R.), Senator from Oregon, who would establish a bureau in the Department of Agriculture for the promotion of cooperative farmer agencies, as a means toward the elimination of the middleman and his profit, the other measures that have so far been introduced are of a more drastic nature.

**McNamee-Haugen Bill Again**

The McNamee-Haugen bill, sponsored by Mr. McNamee and Gilbert N. Haugen (R.), Representative from Iowa, which was rejected by Congress at the last session on the advice of President Coolidge, and reintroduced at this session, proposes the establishment of a governmental agency which will operate as a price-fixing medium. All farm produce in excess of 100 million bushels will be disposed of by this corporation in foreign markets at prevailing world prices while maintaining American prices for the produce sold in the United States.

The measure gives the farmer the protection that the tariff affords the manufacturer. The manufacturer sells his commodity in the United States at prices in keeping with the American standard of wages and living conditions. In the world market he sells it for the best price he can get against international competition.

Instead of 600,000,000 bushel crop of wheat flooding a home consumption market of only 400,000,000 bushels, and forcing down the price to that of a low world rate, the 400,000,000 bushels would be sold here at a price that a purely American market would bring, and the excess 200,000,000 bushels would be disposed of by the corporation as export at the current world price.

The other, a measure presented for the first time, is by Henrik Shipstead (F. L.), Senator from Minnesota. This bill carries the direct

## TURKS REPORTED UNEASY OVER ITALY'S POLICY IN NEAR EAST

(Continued from Page 1)

its fruits of Locarno. Such is the view taken in Italian quarters of that pact and it was, therefore, natural that both Signor Mussolini and Mr. Chamberlain—the representatives of the two nations which are the guarantors of the Locarno treaties—should desire an exchange of views on the general situation and therefore did not miss the opportunity given them by the happy coincidence of the absence of Mr. Chamberlain in Italy in the vicinity of the city where Signor Mussolini had taken a few days' rest.

An official communiqué issued after the meeting affirms the decision of both statesmen to "continue in an efficient manner their collaboration to consolidate the peace of Europe," which words are taken as a sign that Washington.

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; little change in temperature; fresh westerly winds.

Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday; little change in temperature; fresh westerly winds to northwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and warmer. Moderate to fresh westerly winds in northern Vermont tonight; Friday generally fair and slightly colder; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany ... 22 Memphis ... 28

Atlantic City ... 16 Montreal ... 20

Boston ... 22 Nanuet ... 22

Bridgeport ... 18 New Orleans ... 20

Calgary ... 30 New York ... 20

Charleston ... 38 Philadelphia ... 20

Chicago ... 18 Portland ... 20

Detroit ... 10 Portland, Me. ... 10

Des Moines ... 16 Portland, Ore. ... 40

Hartford ... 18 San Francisco ... 40

Houston ... 40 Seattle ... 34

Las Vegas ... 32 St. Paul ... 8

Las Vegas ... 32 Seattle ... 34

Los Angeles ... 48 Tampa ... 32

Kansas City ... 40 Washington ... 22

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:08 p. m.; Friday, 12:29 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:52 p. m.

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the policy pursued by Italy and England will, in future, be closer.

Italy is affected, like Britain, by the conclusion of a Russo-Turkish pact on account of its reflection on the Balkan peninsula's status quo, which Italy is particularly anxious should not be disturbed. On the other hand, Italy may play an important rôle in helping to bring about a rapprochement between Britain and Russia, especially since its relations with the Soviet government are excellent. These are, generally speaking, the main points in the Italian press concerning the Rapallo meeting, while all foresee that as a result of the friendlier spirit between the two countries the coming funding negotiations will be as successful as those conducted in Washington.

**DELAWARE & HUDSON DEFICIT**

November revenues of the Delaware & Hudson Company were affected by the decline in coal shipping, resulting in a deficit of \$212,516 being reported in contrast to net operating income of \$606,514 in November last year. Net loss for the 11 months this year was \$6,892,225, compared with \$7,046,363 in the like period of 1924.

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## FRANCE SPURNS RIFF PROPOSALS

Negative Response Made to Captain Canning's Plan  
—Tribes Submitting

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 31.—After the publication of the letter of Capt. Gordon Canning and the debate in the Chamber, when Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, declined to receive the Riff emissary, it is understood that the Quai d'Orsay drew up a response to the letter. The response could be that the decision would be negative. M. Briand's attitude is approved, except on the Left, where there is uneasiness. The Left has opposed the war from the beginning and is divided between two opinions. Afraid of falling into a mere trap set by Abd-el-Krim and by negotiations strengthening his prestige and so enabling him to resume hostilities, it is yet reluctant to appear to let pass the smallest chance of peace.

Even the members of the Government, according to Captain Canning's letter, seem uncertain, for he declares that if he is not received he may be received by Paul Painlevé in October last.

Captain Canning then offered to visit the Riff and advise Abd-el-Krim, with a view to peace. M. Painlevé, after consultation with M. Briand, gave Captain Canning a personal letter to Jules Steeg, who received Captain Canning at Rabat and had a conversation lasting two hours. There was a discussion concerning the meaning of the word "autonomy." M. Steeg suggested that Abd-el-Krim should send an emissary. Captain Canning maintains that he returns with precisely what the French Government desired. He obtained the assent of Abd-el-Krim to autonomy instead of independence. Abd-el-

Krim has officially nominated his representative. The official French view is that the fighting is ended and the tribes are submitting.

To encourage Abd-el-Krim would revive the fighting. Abd-el-Krim knows the French and Spanish well. The Riffitive is mostly intended to start an agitation in the press against France and stir up feeling here. Nevertheless Captain Canning, contrary to French statements, intimates that Abd-el-Krim is stronger than ever and has command of more tribes than he had last year.

How far the Spanish influence bears on French policy is unknown. Certainly France has no desire to prolong the campaign which, according to the figures published in *l'Écho*, cost 500,000,000 francs monthly.

**REICH FILM COMPANY  
MAKES AMERICAN DEAL**

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—An agreement between the Ufa Company, Germany's largest film concern, and the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, and the Metro-Goldwyn Moving Picture Corporation concluded here, to distribute films of greater importance to the German film industry. Greatly concerned about the eminently strong American competition, and lacking the necessary financial means to meet it, the Ufa Company tried to come to terms with its competitors.

According to the agreement a new company is to be formed here by the Ufa, the Famous Players and the Metro-Goldwyn which will distribute the films of the two American firms in Germany, while these will distribute Ufa films in America. Moreover the joint production of films in Germany under the direction of Ufa is planned.

The Famous Players and the Metro-Goldwyn have also granted Ufa a 10-year credit of \$4,000,000 at 7½ per cent. At the same time the Ufa concluded an agreement with the Universal Pictures Corporation for the distributing of their films in Germany.

## World News in Brief

New York (AP)—The \$5,000,000 which was to be raised or pledged to meet the costs of the proposed plan to turn \$20,000,000 of George Eastman, chairman of the executive committee of the Hampton-Tuskegee University Endowment Fund, has been obtained. Dr. Rockefeller Jr. gave \$1,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—In a recent compilation of figures by the Agricultural Department, it is shown that the Washington Valley in the State of Washington, the leader of all sections producing apples. Seventeen thousand carloads were taken out of the valley during the season, according to official figures, nearly 1,500,000,000 apples!

New York (AP)—The New York Central, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and two smaller water-front railroads have filed suit to prevent enforcement of a state antitrust law, which prohibits the operation of steam railroad engines in New York City. Yonkers and Mount Vernon after Jan. 1. John C. Knox, federal judge, granted a temporary injunction. The roads which brought the suit were the New York Dock Railway and the Deacon Terminal Railroad Company.

Athens (AP)—All decorations, military and civil, have been abolished in Greece by order of the Government. Greek citizens are not allowed to wear even Greek orders. Those of foreign countries may be worn only after official permission has been given.

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ferred their services, motored to the farm and cleaned up by nightfall. Volunteers from the student body worked with them, with H. F. Martin, president of Midland College, and E. C. Xander, dean of education, as leaders. The Rotary Club of Fremont provided transportation and lunches for the workers.

## COMMUNISM RIFE IN GREECE

Government Taking Strong  
Measures to Curb the  
Activities of Reds

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Dec. 31.—Communistic activity has lately reached such dangerous proportions as to necessitate draconian measures, it is officially announced. An elaborate investigation is in progress to discover the factors used to promote Bolshevism here. The Government's action is generally suggested in the Socialist municipal elections. The Government reports the possession of documents proving that the Vienna Communist propaganda center has been lately transferred to Athens.

A temporary service has just been instituted within the Ministry of the Interior to combat Communism. Gen. Pangalos says that Communist danger exists and he is determined to eradicate it by all means in his power.

A man giving the name of Oscar Miller, an alleged Communist agent, has been arrested here, equipped with a Russian passport and having in his possession important papers which it is hoped will shed considerable light on the late Bolsheviks. Inquiries have established that in the past months orders were issued from Vienna to agents in the Balkan capitals to make extraordinary efforts to carry Communism to the working classes, to industrial organizations and to the army and navy. The arrests of suspected persons is continuing. After the establishment of the guilt of those arrested, it is planned to banish them to Ionian Islands.

The Russian Minister is taking keen interest in the affair and has asked the Government for information about the arrests. In the meantime, General Pangalos is taking extreme measures against the Opposition leaders, whose violent criticism of the Government is believed to be strengthening Communism. The Government demands that candidates in the forthcoming elections sign a declaration undertaking to defend the Republic. The Opposition is greatly disturbed and is holding meetings of protest.

Supplementary tests involving girl students are being conducted at Bryn Mawr College. Professor Whit-

Fremont, Neb.

Special Correspondence

EIGHTEEN members of the foot-ball team of Normal College went recently into the 35-acre cornfield of Mrs. Joseph Wampler, a woman farmer living five miles north of this city, and gathered and husked 500 bushels of corn for her in one afternoon.

Mrs. Wampler is endeavoring to operate the farm while her husband works in the railroad shops at Missouri Valley. The "gridsters" of

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Mufflers, Gloves, Shirts, etc.  
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## BEST NEW YEAR ADVANCE ON COMMON

**Liberty Bell Will Be Heard by Radio From Philadelphia—Declaration of Independence Tablet to Be Unveiled**

The city will receive the New Year with a public ceremony on the Common which with the unveiling of a tablet bearing in bronze a facsimile of the original Declaration of Independence, will have as its central theme a rededication of those ideals which made possible the United States.

At midnight the peal of the Liberty Bell, Philadelphia, which sounds a note of a new country and a new freedom at the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, will be heard by radio on the Common. A century and a half ago this historic reverberation fell short of the immediate environs of Philadelphia, but tonight it will be carried

### Engineers Asked How to Save Fuel

**Boston & Maine Announces Prize Contest Open to Locomotive Men**

The men who shovel coal, and the men who drive the locomotives, are being asked by the Boston & Maine Railroad how to save fuel. The Boston & Maine Employees Magazine, in the current number, announces a prize contest for engineers and firemen, who submit the best practicable suggestions for saving locomotive fuel.

The man in the engine usually is a man of few words, and the company has set a limit of 300 words on the papers, so that all may have a fair chance. The announcement to engineers and firemen states that "Men on the job live with the fireman on every day. You know how coal is wasted and how it may be saved. Awards will be based on ideas and experience rather than on language." The papers will be passed upon and awards will be made by a board of five, composed of B. R. Potock, vice-president and general manager; John Rourke, general superintendent; W. O. Forman, mechanical superintendent; Mortimer Silverman, assistant to chairman, executive committee, and D. J. Brown, superintendent of fuel service.

### ROSLINDALE MASONS TO GREET CHILDREN

Several hundred children will be the guests of Masonic and affiliated bodies at the second annual children's party, tomorrow afternoon, in the Roslindale Masonic Temple. Entertainment with souvenirs, refreshments and candy, will be provided for the children.

The affair under auspices of the Roslindale Temple Club, Prospect Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Roslindale Chapter, O. E. S., West Roxbury Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the Roslindale Arch Chapter. Frank Greener is chairman of the joint committee representing all these organizations.

### SPECIAL ROAD PATROLS

Capt. Charles T. Beaupre of the state patrol said today that he would have as many men as possible patrolling the state roads all night to prevent speeding and to catch motorists driving under the influence of liquor. Captain Beaupre said the patrolmen would be concentrated on the Post Road, Mohawk Trail, the Cape roads, and the Newburyport Turnpike. Last night two men were arrested in Sheldburne Falls for transporting liquor in an automobile, and illegal carrying of firearms. Captain Beaupre said they were haled in the Greenfieldourt today.

### RETIREMENT BILL FILED

On petition of Mayor Quin of Cambridge, a bill was filed today with the clerk of the House by Louis L. Green, Representative from Cambridge, to authorize the city of Cambridge to retire on half pay Etta L. Russell, who for 48 years has been an employee of the public library department of that city. The Mayor's action followed a vote of his City Council.

## HIGHER MOTOR BOAT FEES AMONG NEW HAMPSHIRE'S NEW YEAR LAWS

**License Cost Advanced From One to Three Dollars for Craft on Lakes and Streams, While Dry-Land Motorist Will Find Costs Somewhat Lessened**

CONCORD, N. H.—Dec. 31 (AP)—The thousands of summer visitors who each year find pleasure in speeding over the surface of New Hampshire lakes and rivers in motor boats, will pay a little more for their fun in 1926. The license fee for operating a motor boat on any of the inland waters of the State is increased from \$1 to \$3 under a statute effective tomorrow.

The motorist who sticks to the dry land, however, will find his costs somewhat lessened. Motor vehicle registration fees are reduced 10 cents per 100 pounds and permit fees collected by towns and cities are reduced from seven mills on the dollar of the list price in the year of manufacture to five mills in the lowest bracket.

Those who obtain motor vehicle registrations on or after Sept. 1 will have the benefit of reduced fees; previously Oct. 1 has been the limit.

### Other New Laws in Effect

Many other new laws will go into effect tomorrow. One of them reduces the poll tax from \$3 a year to \$2. It must be paid by all residents of the State, male and female, whether citizens or aliens, between the ages of 18 and 70, except war veterans or their widows and dependents.

Savings bank and national bank rates are revised downward. Another law provides that upon petition of the attorney-general the Superior Court shall order any savings bank to pay into the state treasury the amount due any depositor who has

## New Adornment for Boston Common



A Tablet Bearing in Bronze a Fac-Simile of the Declaration of Independence Will Be Unveiled at Midnight in Observance of 150 Years of American Independence and as Part of Boston's New Year's Celebration on the Common.

### SIX BOYS AWARDED SCOUT EAGLE MEDALS

#### Other Prizes Given at Ending of the Jamboree

With the initiation of 600 boys as tenderfoot Scouts and the presentation of eagle medals, the highest award in the Boy Scout organization, to six boys by James J. Storrow, national president of Boy Scouts, the first Boy Scout Jamboree in New England closed last evening. The recipients of the eagle award were: Norman Hall and Edward Robinson of troop 7, Brookline; Eugene Pleninger and Edward Goggin of troop 3, Dorchester; Arthur Gurney of troop 26, Boston, and Robert Vose of troop 4, Brookline.

Special praise was given by the judges to one exhibit of lichen and mosses brought together by Sidney Morrison of troop 2, Boston. The report of the judges stated that "it was the most interesting, most closely connected with Boy Scout interests, and from the educational viewpoint worthy of study by all Boy Scouts."

Other ribbons were awarded to Lester E. Shikes of Troop 5, Brookline, for a collection of autographs, and to John E. Brooks of Troop 3, Milton, for a collection of the tops of pop bottles.

Awards for collections or exhibits were made to the following Scouts: Abraham Silk, autographs; Abraham Shire and George Elbaum, post-card collections; Daniel E. Coughlin, buttons; William Singer, Scout pictures; John M. Morse, Alain Brown and Francis Larkin, boat models; Duke McEntee, airplane model; Walter C. Howland, backroad railroad; R. S. K. Brown, model of robot ship; Lawrence Leland, radio set; Alvin C. Norcross, rope work; Lawrence Cohen, woodcraft; Herbert Porter, birdhouse, and B. Gustafson, metal work.

### FRIDGES TO HONOR BOSTON'S MAYOR

#### Banquet to Terminate End of Second Term

More than 1000 of Mayor Curley's friends are planning to be present at a testimonial dinner to honor his honor at the Copley Plaza Hotel on Saturday night on the eve of his retirement from a second term as Mayor of Boston. Edmund L. Dolan, a broker, and chairman of the sinking fund commission of Boston, is in charge of the Sullivan.

E. Mark Sullivan, recently corporation counsel for the city, is to be the toastmaster at the dinner and it is announced that six widely-known men are to make addresses of not more than five minutes in length.

Mayor Curley is to be the final speaker and he will make an address in which he is expected to recount something of what he has tried to do for Boston as well as his ideas of the problems of the future and how they may be best solved.

### REPUBLICAN WOMEN HONOR MRS. FULLER

Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller was elected honorary president and Mrs. Sadie Lipman, chairman of the Women's Republican Club, at its first regular meeting held last evening at Congregational House, Beacon Street.

Other officers were elected as follows: Honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. Curtis Guild and Mrs. Anna M. Tillingshaw; vice-presidents, Mrs. Emma Fall Schofield and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers; recording secretary, Mrs. Alice K. Woodward; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Bella W. Miner; treasurer, Miss Bertie L. Herrington; auditor, Mrs. Selma E. Bond.

### WOOD HEEL WORKERS' WAGES TO CONTINUE

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Dec. 31 (AP)—Prices in the wood-heel industry here will continue virtually unchanged during 1926, it was announced today by Samuel J. Lewis, neutral member of the arbitration board. Approximately 1500 workers and 35 factories are affected by the agreement.

Only minor reclassifications were provided for on prices for scouring pads, for leather coverings. The new prices will be operative for one year. Arbitration proceedings were inaugurated a month ago.

## Boston Once Twenty Feet Higher Than at Present, Says Geologist

**Geological Society of America, Meeting at Yale, Discusses Mountain Building, Rock Formations and Glacial Geology at Final Session**

thousand years ago, it was pointed out.

### New Discoveries

New discoveries regarding the emergence of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa valleys from the glacial sea were outlined by James R. Goldthwait of Hanover, N. H., who studied that section for the Geological Survey of Canada this year.

Describing conditions in New England thousands of years ago, Ernest Antevs of Cambridge, Mass., said that the Boston area once stood 25 feet higher in relation to sea level than at the present time. Judging from conditions found in that region, the speaker placed the date of this condition in the early part of the post-glacial temperature maximum, or between 5000 and 7000 years ago.

At the climax of the latest glaciation, Mr. Antevs continued, the sea level stood at least a few hundred feet lower than at present, because large quantities of water were stored in ice. Subsequently, a transgression—a sinking of land, or rise of sea level, or both—the existing relation of land and sea was reached several thousand years ago.

Kirtley E. Mather of Cambridge, Mass., discussing glacial geology of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, said that he had come to the conclusion that during the glacial epoch the ice from the Laurentian region moved southward across the Gulf of St. Lawrence to a terminal line which was quite irregular and approximately coincided with the eastern and southeastern shores of Cape Breton Island.

Movements of great boulders for many miles, probably by the sweep of ice, during the glacial period in Colorado, were described by C. J. Hares of Denver, Colo. Investigations during the past summer had spread from the Ute Mountains and other ranges in the Rocky Mountains and that the largest of these left huge boulders, grooved and planed surfaces, showing, according to the speaker, that great bodies of ice had moved over them. The largest boulder is more than 20 feet long.

### Officers Elected

Three of the eight natural science organizations which concluded their three-day sessions at Yale last night announced elections of officers. The three groups are the American Society of Zoologists, the American Society of Naturalists, and the Paleontological Society.

The zoologists named the following officers: President, Dr. S. O. Mast; Johns Hopkins University; vice-president, Dr. W. C. Allen, University of Chicago; Dr. L. B. Arey of Northwestern University and Dr. J. E. Minchin of the University of Minnesota, elected last year, continue as treasurer and secretary, respectively.

The naturalists named the following officers: President, Dr. S. O. Mast; Johns Hopkins University; vice-president, Dr. W. C. Allen, University of Chicago; Dr. L. B. Arey of Northwestern University and Dr. J. E. Minchin of the University of Minnesota, elected last year, continue as treasurer and secretary, respectively.

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As additional steps to strengthen the Boston & Maine's service at important points on the system, the offices of district manager have been established at Worcester and Portland. These positions will carry authority over all Boston & Maine activities within the districts involved, enabling the manager to bring together the facilities of the traffic and operating departments to improve service.

E. W. Abbott, who has been general freight agent, will be the district manager at Portland, with jurisdiction over the Boston & Maine's off-line agency activities. These branch offices, which serve also as outposts for New England industry and commerce, will be directed by P. J. Mulaney as assistant general freight agent.

An important feature of the rearrangement of traffic department forces is the further strengthening of the Boston & Maine's off-line agency activities. These branch offices, which serve also as outposts for New England industry and commerce, will be directed by P. J. Mulaney as assistant general freight agent.

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## B. & M. CHANGES TRAFFIC STAFF

Growth of Business Calls for More Specialized Organization

Readjustment of the personnel of the traffic department of the Boston & Maine Railroad was announced today. Under the new plan, intended to meet changed conditions in transportation, the traffic division will be organized on a more specialized basis.

In the freight division, Frank F. Farrar, now assistant general freight agent, becomes general freight agent in charge, service and solicitation. James R. MacLachlan, now assistant general freight agent, becomes general freight agent in charge of rates and tariffs. William T. LaMoure, who was freight traffic manager, will be freight assistant to the vice-president.

In the passenger division, F. T. Grant, who has been passenger traffic manager, will become passenger assistant to the vice-president.

Mr. Goldthwait, who studied that section for the Geological Survey of Canada this year. During the withdrawal of the ice-border, Mr. Goldthwait said, that region seems to have risen and fallen several times while it came up to its present position.

Evidences of these oscillations were found in sections of marine clay near Ottawa and additional evidence at localities west and north.

Mr. Antevs, of Cambridge, Mass., discussing glacial geology of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, said that he had come to the conclusion that during the glacial epoch the ice from the Laurentian region moved southward across the Gulf of St. Lawrence to a terminal line which was quite irregular and approximately coincided with the eastern and southeastern shores of Cape Breton Island.

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In the

## STUDENTS SEEK WIDER SERVICE

Interdenominational Conference Would Rouse Church Leadership

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 31 (Special)—The student inquiry of the church continued with freedom at the Interdenominational Student Conference at Evanston, Ohio, where the students sitting in balconies are getting first-hand information of what students think of denominational institutions and their various types of leadership.

The determination of youth to build up a loyalty of international dimensions was landed by Dr. Ernest F. Tittle of Evanston who catalogued the infant reform movements of the present day including elimination of war and establishment of world peace and expressed apprehension lest the "Herod of this modern day" would attempt to break up the youth movement in its pioneer adventure for better world conditions.

Harold E. Thompson of the Garrett Biblical Institute delivered an address on "Unchristianized Masses and Uncchristianized Churchmen." Other speakers included Roy Burt, Rock Springs, Wyo., who analyzed the approach of the church to the military situation, and Howard McClusky, University of Michigan, who appraised the churches' program of religious education.

The foreign missionary situation was laid before the students by Dr. Ralph E. Anderson of New York, who pointed out that the foreign missionary program was being held in general disrepute. He quoted prominent native authorities to the effect that the missionary activity must continue.

### Missions Debated

The speaker further set forth a new set of mission problems such as the role of national and racial consciousness among all peoples and deprecated the policy of strong nations in exploiting subject nations.

A barrage of questions was hurled at the speaker from all parts of the floor, with student opinion centering on the thought that the churches' first duty must be to Christianize Western civilization before attempting a missionary program in other lands.

Racial and industrial issues bulked large in program. The church was charged with indifference in the presence of vast social, industrial and racial injustices.

Stanley Dawley of Ohio University made a six-fold indictment of the church in its industrial relations, saying that the church had signally failed to bring about a cessation of socializing influence in society, that it represented the propertied and capitalist class, that it does not interpret nor understand present-day labor conditions, or the rate of wages, that it has no practical program or solution for labor problems, that religion acts as a deterrent for the purpose of keeping the workers servile and that the church was chronically disposed to frown upon all types of radicalism.

### Racial Problems

Mr. Dawley's position was defended by some students and bitterly denounced by many others.

Miss Mattie Julian, Negro student of DePauw University, wanted the church to think more of humanity. She deplored the Ku Klux Klan. It was her feeling that the hour had come for the church to stand foursquare against all racial discriminations.

John Hubert Herring of Boston expressed the fear that the church was losing itself in institutionalism and that it was rapidly becoming a propagandist agency for the State and other groups rather than developing a sense of prophetic leadership.

Dr. Albert Parker Fitch of St. Paul brought the discussion to a close with an interpretative summary.

Dr. Ashby Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., addressed the students.

The program includes consideration of the report on co-operative activities of churches with an address by the Rev. Waifer Van Kirk, Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, on interdenominational movements now in progress throughout the world.

### MASONS TO INSTALL PHILIP A. JERGUSON

Prominent Star Official to Head Lodge in Medford

Philip A. Jerguson, who was elected Right Worthy Associate Grand Patron of the General Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, at the Toronto triennial assembly of that organization last August, and who last week was elected Worshipful Master of Samuel Crocker Lawrence Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Medford, will be installed in his lodge

**Our January Sale of Household Cottons, Blankets and Bedspreads**

beginning January 1st, offers householders an unusual variety of fine materials of sheets, cottons, pillow cases; in all grades of blankets from cotton to fine wools, and in plain and fancy bedspreads.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co., PORTLAND, MAINE

### January Clearance Sales

Offer wonderful opportunities to those in need of a fashionable winter coat, dress, hat or accessories—all at genuine reductions from our regular selling prices.

OWEN, MOORE & CO., Portland, State of Maine

### Chapman National Bank

Monument Square, Portland, Maine COURTEOUS AND EFFICIENT SERVICE A BANK FOR EVERYBODY

## HELP IS SOUGHT FOR PRESS PRIZE

**Journalism Teachers Asked to Let Pulitzer Judges Know of Merit**

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The American Association of Teachers of Journalism and before them, the quest of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, that they co-operate, either individually or as an organization, with the judges in the award of the annual Pulitzer prizes for outstanding examples of good journalism.

Dr. Butler's request that the teachers of journalism make it their duty to see that all worthy material be brought to the attention of the judges, has been welcomed by the convention continuing its sessions at the new Temple. It was the thirty-fifth time that Mr. Newhall was installed as tyler for Mount Hermon Lodge and the ceremony Jan. 8 will be the second time he was installed as a tyler by a preceding Grand Master, within a few weeks.

## MISSOURI OIL CONTEST STARTS

**Representatives of Refiners to Combat Charges of Violation of Law**

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 31 (Special)—Legal representatives of four of the largest petroleum refiners in the United States—the Standard Oil Companies of Indiana and Kentucky, the Texas Company and White Eagle Oil & Refining Company—have started what promises to be a long contest for their corporate existence in Missouri. This is made necessary by the action of the Missouri Supreme Court in granting a preliminary writ of quo warranto petitioned for by N. T. Gentry, Attorney-General, based upon charges of alleged violation of the Missouri anti-trust statutes.

The writ is returnable for answer in 30 days. All four defendants are expected to join forces in their defense, which, if unsuccessful, may possibly result in termination of their franchises to operate in Missouri, confiscation of all their property in the State and the imposition of heavy fines. It is said that immediately after the answer is filed the court's next move will be the appointment of special commissioners to take testimony. The companies are charged with combination to restrain of trade, price fixing and illegal usurpation of their franchises.

The Attorney-General filed his petition for ouster and fine of the companies with the Supreme Court, here, saying that the church had signally failed to bring about a cessation of socializing influence in society, that it does not interpret nor understand present-day labor conditions, or the rate of wages, that it has no practical program or solution for labor problems, that religion acts as a deterrent for the purpose of keeping the workers servile and that the church was chronically disposed to frown upon all types of radicalism.

**Racial Problems**

Mr. Dawley's position was defended by some students and bitterly denounced by many others.

Miss Mattie Julian, Negro student of DePauw University, wanted the church to think more of humanity. She deplored the Ku Klux Klan. It was her feeling that the hour had come for the church to stand foursquare against all racial discriminations.

John Hubert Herring of Boston expressed the fear that the church was losing itself in institutionalism and that it was rapidly becoming a propagandist agency for the State and other groups rather than developing a sense of prophetic leadership.

Dr. Albert Parker Fitch of St. Paul brought the discussion to a close with an interpretative summary.

Dr. Ashby Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., addressed the students.

The program includes consideration of the report on co-operative activities of churches with an address by the Rev. Waifer Van Kirk, Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, on interdenominational movements now in progress throughout the world.

## FINAL ARGUMENT ON RAIL MERGER

**Counsel for C. & O. Minority Stockholders Calls Plan Illegal**

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The last argument against the Nickel Plate Railroad merger pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission was made by Col. Henry W. Anderson, counsel for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway's minority stockholders opposing the project. The plan to link five eastern trunk lines—the Chesapeake & Ohio, Hocking Valley, Erie, Pere Marquette and Nickel Plate, was attacked by Colonel Anderson in his closing argument as endangering the general consolidation program of the commission, being opposed to the public interest, and failing to, "investigate it, and handle it for what it is worth," he said. The conditions of news distribution make the publicly man necessary.

Dr. Butler, a former London journalist and member of Parliament, declared that in his opinion, while knowledge was a thing to be desired in newspapermen, the ability to know where to find information was of greater importance. He recommended reading of the Bible as an aid in his study. Ivy Lee of New York declared that the intelligent newspaper editor does not throw away "subtly copy," indiscriminately. He reads it, investigates it, and handles it for what it is worth," he said.

The conditions of news distribution make the publicly man necessary. The conditions of news distribution make the publicly man necessary.

Dr. Butler stood for higher standards of journalism and praised the teachers for the efforts which he said he knew they were making to raise the present standards. He asked particularly for more accurate use of English, saying that he wished the use of the words "rap," "attack," "assail," and "say" could be barred entirely from the press of the country.

Among the Speakers  
The address of the president, Prof. Nelson A. Crawford of Kansas State Agricultural College, occupied a large part of the forenoon program. Other speakers were Prof. Leon R. Whipple of New York University; John F. Farrar, editor-in-chief of George H. Doran Company; Prof. J. W. Cunlife of Columbia; Prof. A. L. Stone of the University of Montana; H. T. Baker of Goucher College, and J. O. Simmons of Syracuse University.

The question of what journalism should aim at chiefly was brought to the fore by Prof. Harry B. Center of Boston University. He declared that there is a distinct danger in multiplying the number of technical courses, but there is no possibility of danger, he said in multiplying the required work in government, literature, history, philosophy, and the natural sciences.

Prof. M. G. Osborn of Louisiana State University, in discussing the administration of a department of journalism, touched upon the question of the newspaper editor's attitude toward the journalism school product.

That the journalism school may do much toward raising the standards of the press through extension work was the statement of Prof. Bristol Adams of Cornell University. Many institutions, particularly the State universities of the middle west, are doing considerable in this field, he pointed out.

Conferences with state press associations, bulletins sent periodically to the editors, one-day schools for country correspondents, general lectures for the public, and contests to establish the best paper in a given area are all useful in raising standards and are being widely used, he reported. Prof. Frank L. Martin of the University of Missouri also discussed the subject of extension work.

Preparation for Writing  
The period devoted by the convention to the subject of preparation for writing proved productive of highly positive results by several speakers, among them Henry S. Canby of the Saturday Review of Literature; Clifford Smyth, editor of the International Book Review, and Gilbert Seddes of the Dial.

In addresses by Elmer Davis and G. F. Warfield & Co., Booksellers and Stationers

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## Wayside Inn Welcomes Visit of Bostonians in Ancient Coach

Innkeeper, Hostess, Bootboy and Guests, in Garb of an Earlier Day, Greet Belles and Squires Who Invite Mr. Ford to Jordan Marsh Jubilee.

Inn keeper and hostess, bootboy and tavern guests, issuing forth today at the golden hour, with garb of such art, emerald and plaided silks, to make secure sufficient brooches of cameo and braided hair, and to arrange silverying curlis as lovely frames for lovelier features.

Old fashioned mid-day dinner was served and informal speeches heard, hospitable and welcoming from the host, and his helpers, congratulatory and appreciative from the guests. Reminiscences were heard of long winter evenings when Henry W. Longfellow and his companions used to sit in the low-slung sitting room and spin tales that were destined to be a volume to become known by children the length and breadth of the land.

### A Setting of Artistry

The old inn was a perfect picture to frame the old-fashioned scene and after dinner all, at the invitation of the host, "repaired to the ballroom," where "the girls' dresses had on the light tinkle of yesterday's music, yesterday's dances were danced with the shining polished planks, that have floored the graceful old room for many a famous party across past decades; giving back blurrish reflections of delicate, skilled steps."

### Scroll of Invitation

When he presented the scroll to the innkeeper, representatives other members of the party, picturesque in the varicolored habiliments of their typified period, were emerging from the old coach, drawn by its smart boys whose saddle blankets bore in silver lettering legend of the errand upon which they had come through a countryside that turned out to see once again upon its highways the sight that once was so familiar.

Gallantly and with old-fashioned courtesy did the tavern host make welcome his guests. The good hostess helped the elegant ladies to lay down and review it.

## WILSONIANA SHOWN AT JONES LIBRARY

Ray Stannard Baker Collection in Exhibit

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 31 (Special)—A collection of books, papers, documents and letters associated with Woodrow Wilson is on exhibition here at the Jones Library. Much of the material is from the collection of Ray Stannard Baker, official biographer of the war President, from Princeton University, and from various libraries and collectors of Wilsoniana.

Entire letters in Mr. Wilson's handwriting are scarce but here are several in a clear, precise hand. An interesting document is Mr. Wilson's address before the Southern Society at the Hotel Waldorf, New York City, Dec. 14, 1906, written, except the six lines of poetry, in his exceedingly neat and accurate shorthand according to the Graham system.

A copy of the International Review for August, 1879, shows the first printed contribution of Thomas W. Wilson, who wrote under the pseudonym of Princeton. There is also a bound copy of the Princetonian volumes one and two, showing "T. W. Wilson, N. C. '79" as a member of the board of editors of this 12-page college weekly.

What is probably the earliest known portrait of Mr. Wilson shows him with other members of the "Crococile Club"—a student organization. Late photographs, etchings and portraits of Mr. Wilson are to be seen along with many autographed copies of first editions and books intimately connected with his life.

## VERMONT EXTENDS COOLIDGE FOREST

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 3 (Special)—Robert M. Ross, commissioner of forestry, has purchased for the state in the town of Plymouth a tract of 384 acres of land adjacent to the Calvin Coolidge state forest, making a total acreage of 560 now in this forest.

This is regarded as a good start toward forest protection, but as yet state funds for the purchase of land are exhausted. It has been suggested that Vermonters may show their admiration for the President by helping to finance the purchase of additional acreage. Much of the land held as state forests in Vermont has come through gifts.

## BRIG.-GEN. WADHAMS GETS APPOINTMENT

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31 (P)—Brig.-Gen. Sanford H. Wadham, retired, a member of the Staff of General Pershing during the World War, has accepted an appointment from Governor迅猛 as director of the newly created State Water Commission. General Wadham now lives in Torrington. The new commission will undertake regulation and correction of pollution of inland waters of the State, a problem which for years received legislative attention without agreement on a policy for control of industrial waste.

**GOVERNOR TO RECEIVE**  
MONTEPELIER, Vt., Dec. 31 (Special)—Gov. Franklin S. Billings is to inaugurate the custom of a New Year's reception at the State House, and has issued a general invitation to all the people of the State for the hours of 2 to 4 in the afternoon. Friday. He and Mrs. Billings will receive informally.

**LIGHT RATE REDUCED**  
CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 31 (P)—The Concord Gas Light Company has filed with the New Hampshire Public Service Commission a new schedule of rates reducing charges 10 cents a thousand cubic feet. The new rate and reduction applies to all consumers regardless of amounts used, the company said, and goes into effect Jan. 1.

of their bonnets and shawls, to arrange delicate lace ribbons, green garters of such art, emerald and plaided silks, to make secure sufficient brooches of cameo and braided hair, and to arrange silverying curlis as lovely frames for lovelier features.

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## Jordan Marsh Jubilee Coach and Riders in Dress of Early Days



## MILTON CHAPTER OF STAR INSTALS MUSIC

William Murdoch

William Murdoch, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. He played "Busoni's transcription of Bach's Chorale Prelude on 'Wachet Auf'; Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue; Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue; 'Poissons d'Or,' 'La Cathédrale Enchantée' and 'Les Colombe d'Anacapri,' by Debussy; and Séverac's 'Balmeus au soleil' and Ravel's 'Jeux d'enfant' and 'Alborada del Gracióno.' Then to conclude there were five pieces by Chopin—the Berceuse and Barcarolle, a Valse in F major, a Prelude in B flat major, and the Ballade in G minor.

In this program the pianist did himself no easy task. The problems of grand technique (primarily from the mechanical side) which such a program proposes for a solution are many and difficult, and Mr. Murdoch's successful accomplishment of this part of his task alone would merit more than ordinary praise. But music of so many and widely differing schools make other demands. There must be variety of tonal coloring, differentiation of style, flexibility of mood—in short, all the interpretive forces of the pianist-musician are heavily drawn upon, and Mr. Murdoch was in every instance more than equal to the demands.

And there were fine gradations in his interpretations which few pianists are able to bring about. For example, how nice a distinction there was between the earlier Debussy and that of Ravel and de Séverac. These are fine points in interpretation which the majority of pianists often overlook, points which serve to distinguish a really great artist from the common run, and it is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Murdoch is a great artist. To be sure, he is a born artist, a pianist to storm the heights, to arouse the enthusiasm of the multitude. His qualities are too refined for that. He never seeks the spectacular; he never plays for mere "effect." To him the music is of supreme importance and all his energies are bent on its proper presentation. Such playing, such an attitude toward music, is rare and for this reason doubly welcome in the concert room, where so often eccentricities and mannerisms take the place of truth and sincerity, and these oftentimes win the approbation of the unthinking.

S. M.

### ART

#### Boston Art Notes

At the Guild of Boston Artists there are shown a new group of paintings, water colors and decorative fans by Louis Kronberg. This artist, whose name has been associated so often with ballet subjects, has turned to something new. For the time he has been absorbed in subjects of the outdoors sketches of landscape, bridges, scenes in little French towns. We are happy to note that Mr. Kronberg takes to the new themes with considerable feeling for them. If he can be exotic in his pictures of the stage, he succeeds in infusing a tremendous amount of force into them. A group of decorative fans done in pastel continue a subject of Mr. Kronberg's that has long been a delight. With a light and delicate touch he brings home that combined pathos and beauty that is reflected in the experiences of the dancer.

At Grace Horne's gallery on Sturtevant Street there are shown some water colors by Charles Bayley Cook. This painter succeeds in covering a considerable range of subjects of the outdoors in water colors. He gets some difficult effects of the atmosphere, wind-blown clouds, winter snow. He weaves the tall, thin trees into charming patterns against the skies. He puts on his paint with ease and freshness with a feeling for the many potentialities of the medium.

**FIDDLING CONTEST ENTRANTS INCREASE**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 31 (P)—Further additions to the entrants to the New England fiddling championship which is to be conducted in a local theater under the auspices of the Town Criers of Rhode Island on Jan. 4, 5 & 6 include Jonathan F. Whitford of East Ford, Conn., and John J. Wilder of Vermont.

Announcement of the contest has revealed the existence of a hitherto unsuspected group of musicians in Connecticut, known as the "Folk Boots," an orchestra directed by Willie O. Smith of Phoenixville, Conn., who says his veteran five can out-melody any "old timer" orchestra in the land. A gold medal and a purse of gold have been named as the rewards for the victors in the fiddling bee.

**STATE GRANGE TO MEET**  
HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31 (Special)—The Connecticut State Grange will hold its forty-first annual session at Foot Guard Hall here Jan. 12, 13 and 14. Interest is expected in center on the biennial election of officers. The present state officers have served four years, and except for the secretary, Earl Wetton of Plymouth, and the treasurer, Darius A. St. John of New Canaan, there will be many changes.

**LIQUID RATE REDUCED**  
CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 31 (P)—The Concord Gas Light Company has filed with the New Hampshire Public Service Commission a new schedule of rates reducing charges 10 cents a thousand cubic feet. The new rate and reduction applies to all consumers regardless of amounts used, the company said, and goes into effect Jan. 1.

## \$400,000 CHARITIES BUILDING DEDICATED

Dedication ceremonies for the new \$400,000 charities administration building of the Overseers of the Public Welfare of the City of Boston, at Chardon and Bowker Streets, were held yesterday before a large gathering of municipal officials and welfare workers.

MAIN MOTORISTS ELECT

PORLTAND, Me., Dec. 31 (P)—Hiram W. Ricker of Poland was re-elected president of the Maine Automobile Association, yesterday. Charles H. Fogg of Houlton, Joseph W. Simpson, York Harbor, and William D. Talbot, Rockland, were elected vice-presidents; Perley F. Ripley, South Paris, treasurer, and Daniel W. Hoegg, Portland, secretary.

## WOMEN VOTERS TO HOLD SCHOOL

Program Is Announced for Study of Foreign Affairs at Radcliffe College

Speakers of authority, who have recently been in direct contact with the problems they will discuss, have been obtained to lead the discussions at the School on Foreign Affairs to be con-

ducted at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Jan. 13, 14 and 15, under the direction of the American citizenship committee of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, according to the program announced today. As nearly all of the speakers have been in Europe or the Orient within the last year they will speak as observers and doers, and not as theorists only.

Miss Mary Agnes Hamilton of England, Miss Ruth Morgan of New York, and Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston are the woman members of the "school faculty." Mrs. Andrews, who will speak on "British Mandated Territory in the Near East," has just returned from visiting these countries. She had opportunity to observe all phases of the life, social as well as political, and to become familiar with the administrative methods of the British.

The program is arranged to cover the questions that appear now to be of most vital importance in world politics—the situation in China, the most active periods of the year, which occurred in January and October, the solution of problems arising in mandated areas, the significance of the Locarno Pact, newer currents in English politics, tariff and trade relationships, and the progress made in international friendships and conciliatory methods of adjusting international disputes.

The tentative program is as follows: Jan. 13, morning session—"China Today," Dr. Royal Meeker; "China's Special Tariff Conference," Raymond T. Rich, Foreign Policy Association. Afternoon session—"Overpopulation in the Orient," Warren B. Thompson; "Russia's Place in World Politics," E. F. Wise, economic adviser, Russian Producers Co-operatives. Evening session—"Problems of the Pacific," Admiral Pratt, Newport Naval College.

Jan. 14, morning session—man studies led by Denys Myers and Miss Marie Carroll, World Peace Foundation; "British Mandated Territory in the Near East," Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews; afternoon session—"The Significance of Locarno," Prof. Charles Hodges; "France and the Near East," Prof. Edward M. Earle; evening session—"New Currents in British Political Life," Mary Agnes Hamilton, former editor, English Review of Reviews.

Jan. 15, morning session—"American Diplomacy: Treaties and Foreign Policy," Albert Bushnell Hart; "International Trade and Tariff Contracts," Prof. Albert Harrison Cole (invited). Afternoon session—"The Alternatives to Armament," David Hurter Miller; "Is Internationalism Compatible with Nationalism?" symposium by speakers of six nationalities: Italy, Russia, Japan, India, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Evening session—"The World Court," Miss Ruth Morgan; "What the League of Nations Does Day by Day," Manley O. Hudson.

Each noon a round table luncheon is held open only to those who have been delegated by an organization to attend these academic discussions. The afternoons entertainments filling the time of the student body between the sessions, and given by Adm. L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe; Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell, and Mrs. Byron S. Hurlbut, complete the program by giving opportunity to meet the speakers informally and to maintain the atmosphere of the school.

Labor Turnover Small  
One of the most noteworthy features of the last year has been the rate of labor turnover. Such a large volume of production as has been made naturally calls for a large number of employees, yet employment office records show that the demand for workers has not been large, nor on the other hand, have many people been looking for work. The fact seems to be that workers have been efficient, and have been well paid for their productive work.

Department store sales have reflected the higher purchasing power of consumers, sales of representative New England stores for the first four weeks of December clearly exceeding Christmas trade. The year was the largest during October, but this year the New England shoe factories were less active in October than in September. In November there was a marked decline in production, with the result that there was a smaller output of shoes during the month than in either of the two previous Novembers. The building industry continues, as for months past, to be one of the most active industries in New England. Contracts awarded for construction are sufficient to keep the building trades very active throughout the winter, though somewhat less so. The main report that their active business is due not alone to the supply of current needs, but that much of their production is being used for plant expansion involving capital outlay.

### Labor Turnover Small

For the four successive months New England woolens mills consumed less raw material than in the corresponding month of either of the two previous years, and November consumption was also less than that of October. The number of shoes sold during the last half of the year was the largest during October, but this year the New England shoe factories were less active in October than in September. In November there was a marked decline in production, with the result that there was a smaller output of shoes during the month than in either of the two previous Novembers.

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## TAX ON INTEREST YIELDS \$428,549.50

New Hampshire Apportionments Among Cities and Towns

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 31 (P)—Assessments against approximately 10,000 New Hampshire citizens under the state tax on interest and dividends totaled \$433,653.40 of which \$428,549.50 has been collected. This money is returned to the cities and towns from which the tax was collected.

Collections in 1924 totaled \$271,303.10. The increase was due to a slightly higher average local rate of taxation applied to a full year's income instead of a portion of a year as was true in 1924. The cost of collecting, the largest item, was \$20,000.00.

Payments to the cities of the State were as follows: Berlin \$42,938.37; Dover \$12,345.07; Franklin \$65,616.10; Keene \$17,720.02; Laconia \$69,854.47; Manchester \$10,606.82; Nashua \$27,452.42; Portsmouth \$17,460.40; Rochester \$3,841.44; Somersworth \$1,980.57.

## TOWNS ASK CHANGES FROM LEGISLATURE

Westport Residents Petition for New Incorporation

Residents of the part of the town of Westport near the Acushnet River today petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for the partition of the town and the incorporation of their neighborhood into the new town of Acushnet. The measure will go before the legislative committees on rules for a hearing.

The immediate cause for filing of the petition was the fact that residents of that part of the town desired a bridge over the Westport River but were unable to obtain it from the town.

Lester D. Chisholm and members of the Board of Aldermen and City Council of Everett have petitioned for legislation providing that the city clerk may be removed from office by the City Council and that his successor shall be chosen by vote of the same body.

In taking any such action, however, it is provided that the Council shall be subject to the regulations of the state civil service.

Garrett H. Bryne, Representative from Boston, has filed on behalf of Mayor Curley a bill to repeal acceptances pro tanto in proceedings for the taking of real estate by right of eminent domain.

A bill providing that a portion of the town of Dartmouth be annexed to New Bedford has been filed by Andrew P. Doyle, Representative from New Bedford, on behalf of Vincent J. Grace. The tract of land in question is in the vicinity of the Apponauguska River and Clark's Cove.

## NEW BOSTON-MIAMI SHIP LINE SCHEDULED

Regular steamship service between Boston and Miami will be started Jan. 9 by the Cape Ann Steamship Company with the sailing from Boston of the steamer Yankeetown. It was announced today. The Yankeetown is now dry docked in East Boston in preparation for the new service.

Philip J. Gavin, who formerly was connected with the United States Shipping Board, in Boston, is in charge of all traffic in connection with the "improvements" of theatrical producers, Hazelton Spencer, professor of English at the State College of Washington, declared. At the present time, as in the past, the associations, producers, and actors insert new scenes and change passages in the original. Prof. Spencer declared.

A method to study the connection of literature and

## BOTANIST TELLS OF PLANT NEEDS

**Dr. Crocker Rates Nursery Business at \$200,000,000 a Year in America**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 31 (Special)—Dr. William Crocker, director of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Yonkers, N. Y., in his address, as retiring president of the Botanical Society of America, spoke on the need for more botanical work on ornamental plants.

Those most interested in this field, he said, were the retail annual nursery business alone at about \$200,000,000 a year. In seven of the leading nursery states it amounted to \$10,500,000 in 1919; \$62,000,000 is a low estimate for the business in cut flowers, with seeds and bulbs several millions more. In one park in Westchester County, New York, about \$17,000,000 has been expended and its nurseries contain more than 200,000,000 trees.

Dr. Crocker further commented on the fact that in one large city park the trees looked as though they were in the midst of a "smelter devastated region." The real reason for such a condition can only be determined by a thorough study made by botanists with specialized training and financial support.

Dr. Crocker emphasized the economic importance of this, viewed in relation to the business of florists and nurseriesmen, the rapidly spreading park systems of counties and cities, and the tremendous increase in the beautifying of homes and estates, as economic independence grows and people turn to aesthetic and scientific interests. Both the census taker and the botanist, Dr. Crocker pointed out, have done their job in this field, very little work has been done to establish the extent and value of this "harvest" or to provide facts for the propagation of ornamental plants and their care.

Difficulties in propagation are a great drawback to the production of decorative plants such as the Christmas holly. Studies of transplanting problems and methods of rooting by cuttings, underway at the Boyce Thompson Institute, and at the Maryland Agricultural College and others, when completed will make it possible, so some nurseriesmen maintain, to grow Christmas holly as a planted crop on waste land. The plowing and wanton destruction of Christmas greens and other wild forms, may find a remedy in these researches, which will speed up their production.

Such conditions make the work of the botanist, even on ornamental plants, a matter of the keenest interest to the "man on the street" as well as to the research specialist in the laboratory; and of economic importance as well as of scientific and aesthetic interest.

## PLEADS ACCEPTANCE OF NEW DISCOVERIES

**Dr. Slosson Decries Attitude of Extreme Conservatism**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 31 (Special)—New ideas gain a place for themselves but slowly, and before they are accepted old ideas must be disposed of, said Dr. Edward B. Slosson, director of Science Service, in a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Vernon J. Kellogg, secretary of the National Research Council.

"A new idea starts out in the world with a majority of 1,600,000 against it," Dr. Slosson said. "If the question of whether the earth is round or flat or revolving or stationary were put to popular referendum of the entire world at the present time, and advisory voting were required, the Copernican theory of the universe would be rejected by an overwhelming majority."

The metaphor of knowledge as light and ignorance as darkness is misleading, Dr. Slosson asserted, "for darkness is negative and offers no resistance to the diffusion of light. But ignorance is not inert; for it actively opposes expansion of knowledge."

"Each advance in religion, as well

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## SERVICE OF NATURAL SCIENCE IS REVIEWED BY DR. M. I. PUPIN

In Address at Kansas City Convention, President of American Association Outlines Material and Cultural Gains Recorded in the History of Research

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 31 (Special)—The service of natural science to humanity was explained in an address here before a section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Michael I. Pupin, president.

Taking as his subject "The Invisible Service of Science," Dr. Pupin conceded that the visible, material contributions, seen daily in the dynamo, the steam engine, the telephone, the typewriter, etc., had been immense. But greater still, he held, were the unseen, the aesthetic-intellectual and cultural contributions that have come through the research of natural scientists.

**Three Great Discoveries**

"In the last 300 years natural science," he said, "has revealed three distinct physical realities. These are the science of matter in motion; the science of cosmic energy in motion.

Each one of these contributes a service which is now visible in every nook and corner of our daily life; but the service also has an intellectual as well as an aesthetic and spiritual value."

"Some future Newton will answer these questions. In the meantime

caloric engine and the galvanic cell are co-ordinators invented by man. They are guided by the designating intelligence of man, who has a definite purpose in view.

**A Co-ordinated Service**

"But what is the co-ordinator which transforms the chaotic solar energy, absorbed by the leaf of a plant, into a co-ordinated service which manifests itself in the orderly growth of the plant? Is there a guiding co-ordinator, and if there is, does it operate in accordance with some intelligent design and purpose? One cannot resist asking this question, and it is this which opens the possibility of finding a new relationship between new cosmic processes and the tiny living cells on earth."

"Some future Newton will answer

these questions. In the meantime

**SEED GERMINATING METHOD EXPLAINED**

Kansas College Analyst Gives Results of Tests

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 31 (Special)—The results of a method of germinating seeds which promises to be of assistance to vocational teachers, small seed firms or others who are unable to purchase expensive equipment was described by Mrs. E. P. Harling, seed analyst of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at a meeting of the Official Seed Analysts' Association here: Mrs. Harling said, in part:

"The method is known as the candle-glass method, taking its name from the glass disks which support the blotters used in germination test. A glass of water, two wicks, a circle of blotting paper, a piece of filter paper, and a cover glass together with the candle-glass constitute the necessary equipment, at a cost of less than 25 cents per unit. This is a decided economy, compared with the cost of a standard germinator, such as is found in most laboratories."

"Extensive experiments conducted at the Kansas State Agricultural College, including poor, medium, good and very good seed, show conclusively that this method gives as satisfactory and reliable results as older and more general recommended methods. Seeds used include alfalfa, sweet clover, and various other types of clover. In many cases better germination was secured than by the old methods."

**RADIATION FROM ELECTRICAL CENTERS**

"This radiation proceeds from tiny electronic centers, each one of them attending strictly to its own activity. Hence solar radiation is a most chaotic swarm of countless energy units. Yet their service on earth shows that beautiful order which is the fairest adornment of our terrestrial globe. Just watch the clouds of the upper sky, moving like Milton's "heavenly host," in stately procession, and carrying relief to a thirsty continent."

"Remember that the power behind this gigantic labor of beautifully ordered service is the chaotic energy stream of solar radiation. Here is a transformation of a chaos into a cosmos, a revelation of a new physical reality. A new science is rising in the background of this picture, and I call it the science of co-ordination."

"The steam engine is a guide, a co-ordinator, of the chaotic heat energy. Similarly, a galvanic cell is a co-ordinator of chemical activity which is chaotic when unguided. The

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## UNITED STATES HAS FINE YEAR

Contests for Various Sporting Championships Keen, Lacking Only Olympics

While the United States may have seen years in which there were more international events on the athletic calendar than the year in 1925, it is doubtful that there has ever been 12 months in which those interested in the various kinds of athletic competition saw more interesting competition than in the year just past.

Yachting, motorboating and sculling noted big seasons. More yachts than ever before took part in the various regattas and the United States crowned its season with victory in the international star regatta. Motorboating touched new heights and promises to be even more active in 1926. The United States Naval Academy and Yale University enjoyed the honors of international intercollegiate circles, while the battles for the various titles in their own country furnished as keen rivalries could be asked for.

Of the various sports golf undoubtedly had the most contestants and the battles for the various championship titles produced some remarkable playing. The chief honors in the men's events went to R. T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, who after a great battle with Wayne Gandy, alone of Atlanta; to William MacLaine in the open after a never-to-be-forgotten battle with Jones, who had held the title in 1918 and to Frank H. Hall in the professional Miss Glennie Collette of Rhode Island, queen of the women's title. From an international point of view James M. Barnes, United States, captured the British open while Miss Helen Tiffet failed in her attempt to win the British women's champion-

ship. Squash tennis, squash racquets and racquets have been most popular in the United States. No indoor athletic activity has shown such a growth during the past few years as these sports and the future promises even more activity. Honors were pretty well divided. In squash tennis William Rand of the Harvard Club of New York captured the Class A title, while J. C. Treadwell of the Crescent A. C., took the Class B honor. E. E. Gould of the Princeton Club of New York, the Class C honors. W. A. Kinsella retained the professional honors. W. D. Dixon of the professional team, W. A. Kinsella, won the team honors. C. C. Bell of New York not only won the racquet singles championships but took the English and Canadian titles, as well as the women's doubles with Miss Mary E. Bunting of Canada. The women's doubles title was won by Miss Mary E. Bunting of Canada. The women's mixed doubles title was captured by the French team. The men's mixed doubles title was won by Miss Kathleen McKane of England and J. B. Hawkes of Australia.

**Baseball Prospering**

Baseball enjoyed one of its best years, both professional and amateur. College and school baseball, which have been steadily increasing in interest during the past few years, appears to be coming into their own again. The major leagues had very successful years with Washington defending its pennant in the American League and Boston in the National League and ended the season with a victory over Washington in the World Series. Rogers Hornsby of St. Louis again captured the National League batting honor, while Hallie Jackson of Detroit retained the American Soccer League title. William Sherdell of St. Louis was the leading pitcher in the National League, with Stanley Covelske of Cleveland leading the American.

Football, as usual, had a remarkable year. The feature of the season was the appearance of Paavo Nurmi, the famous Finnish runner, in the United States and he seemed to make a record in every race he ran as well as in a number of world marks. The women also had a successful season and the prospects of new marks in their various events during the next year are very bright.

### GIANTS TRADE TWO FOR RING

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (UPI)—On top of intimations that it intended to "stand pat" on its team for 1926, the New York Giants, in a second blow to the national media, yesterday by announcing the acquisition of J. R. Ring, veteran right-hander, from the Philadelphia National League club. Ring, right-hander, 36, of the D. B. Phillips club, has been half of Manager J. J. McGraw, who has left for Florida. Secretary J. J. Tierney declared no cash was involved.

### MIGILL WINS SKI HONORS

QUEBEC, Que., Dec. 21 (UPI)—For the second time in successive years, Metal Industries captured the honors in the international five-mile cross-country ski race here yesterday, when W. B. Thompson, of the team, won the title in 29 seconds ahead of his nearest competitor, G. Tache de Lavall University. Thompson's time for the half-mile was 56.5 and R. S. Whitney, Yale, was seventh and R. S. Whitney, Yale, eighth.

### COPOLOS EVENS SERIES

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 21 (Special)—By dividing the last two games here yesterday, A. H. Kleckhefer of Chicago, and G. J. Copolos of Toledo, split the even split of the six-win series in the National Hockey League. Copolos, who had needed 60 innings to win, 50 to 26, while Coulon took 55 innings for his 40 to 46, Kleckhefer scored runs in 6 and 8 for high against 2 and 4 by Copolos.

### BIGGERS DEFEATS B. I.

Rutgers College just defeated the Boston University riflemen by one point in a one-position telegraph match. Rutgers scored 10 points to 9. The two four-point matches with University of Michigan and University of Minnesota are next on the winter schedule.

First two men's matches will be completed the week of Jan. 16.

### DARTMOUTH WINS AT HOCKEY

BUFFALO, Dec. 31—Dartmouth College defeated the Nichols Club of Buffalo at hockey, last night, 8 to 2.

**Great Work by Swimmers**

In swimming, the United States noted its greatest improvement.

Records fell thick and fast with no less than 150 national and world records for men and women being recorded. John Weissmuller of the Illinois A. C., Walter Spence of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. and William L. C. Chinnery, Y. M. C. A., were the men who made the most remarkable performances, while Miss Ethel Luckie and Miss Sybil Bauer of the Illinois A. C. and Miss Gertrude Cornell were the women.

**INDIVIDUAL STANDING**

Player and College: Won Lost Min. Wins. Min. Losses. Min. Points.

A. E. Santarsiere, City College ... 2 1 0 8 2 1/2

Nathan Benigni, City College ... 2 1 0 8 2 1/2

Herman Kofsky, City College ... 2 1 0 8 2 1/2

Samuel Goldstein, Columbia ... 2 0 0 8 2 1/2

Philip Schlesinger, Columbia ... 2 0 0 8 2 1/2

Lester Samuels, Columbia ... 1 2 0 8 2 1/2

David Glazebrook, City College ... 1 2 0 8 2 1/2

J. S. Cohen, New York ... 1 2 0 8 2 1/2

J. L. Vandenberg, Pennsylvania ... 1 2 0 8 2 1/2

David Glazebrook, New York ... 1 2 0 8 2 1/2

Walter Frenowitz, Columbia ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

Leon Goldstein, Pennsylvania ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

Samuel S. Cohen ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

Milton Pinkus ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

Israel Horowitz ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

**Columbia and N.Y. University Win**

**Defeat City College and Pennsylvania, Respectively, at Chess**

**INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE**

—Matches—Points—

City College ... Won Lost

Min. Wins. Min. Losses. Min. Points.

John Nathan, City College ... 2 1 0 8 2 1/2

Herbert Fajans, City College ... 2 1 0 8 2 1/2

Milton Hanauer, City College ... 2 1 0 8 2 1/2

Jack Levin, Pennsylvania ... 2 1 0 8 2 1/2

John F. O'Brien, Pennsylvania ... 2 1 0 8 2 1/2

Walter Frenowitz, Columbia ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

W. T. L. Pen Brooks, Rutgers ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

Leon Goldstein, Pennsylvania ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

Samuel Goldstein, Columbia ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

Silvian Defense, Columbia ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

Philip Schlesinger ... 2 1 0 8 2 1/2

Walter Frenowitz ... 2 1 0 8 2 1/2

N. Y. University ... Pennsylvania ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

Columbia University ... City College ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

Levi Samuelson ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

John Nathan, Koelsch ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

David Glazebrook ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

Samuel Goldstein, Columbia ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

Walter Frenowitz ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

Leon Goldstein, Pennsylvania ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

Samuel Goldstein, Columbia ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

Israel Horowitz ... 0 2 0 8 2 1/2

City College played white on first and third boards.

Openings ...

Queen's Gambit Declined ...

Sicilian Defense ...

French Defense ...

King's Gambit Declined ...

Queen's Gambit Declined ...

Two Knights ...

White's Opening ...

Queen's Gambit Declined ...

Two Knights ...

White's Opening ...

Queen's Gambit Declined ...

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Queen's Gambit Declined ...

Two Knights ...

# Music of the World—Theatrical News

## 'The Daughter of Madame Angot'

By WINTHROP P. TRYON  
New York, Dec. 29

**T**HE Daughter of Madame Angot," Presented in the version of Dantchenko by the Moscow Art Theater Musical Studio, under the musical direction of Mr. Bakaleynikoff—Jolson's Theater, New York; evening of Dec. 28, 1925. The cast:

Clairette Angot..... Miss Kseniya Milevskaya..... Mrs. Bakaleynikoff Anne Plou..... Larivardiere..... Mr. Losky Romuald..... Mr. Louchard..... Mr. Kamenitsky Ambruska..... Mrs. Rakhmanoff Trenta..... Mr. Rakhmanoff

What opera wants in the United States, if the adaptation of "The Daughter of Madame Angot," given by the Musical Studio last evening at Jolson's, has any meaning, is undoubtedly less of the intangible thing known as inspiration, and more of the palpable thing called paste. Here come people from Russia to instruct Americans not, indeed, in the superhuman, but merely in the commonplace. The artists from Moscow, far from teaching the men and women of New York how to bring down fire from the skies, are only showing them how to mix flour and water.

There should be little need, really, of such a lesson. The greatest of English dramas of song, "The Beggar's Opera," is known to have been made of divers bits of available material pieced and stuck together. For an American work of the type to start where the best English one left off, ought to be a reasonable enough idea. Some persons may talk of Mr. Dantchenko's company as representing the revolution in music that took place around the Kremlin today, and may point to the titles of its repertory, "Lysistrata," "Pétrouchka" and "Angot," by way of proof; but must governments be overturned, that stage managers of opera may learn the obvious fundamental of their craft?

### Paste and Brush

As for old-school Italian operas, for which the American public has an abiding fondness, let their texts remain untranslated, as long as everybody likes them in the original language; but let their action be transformed into comedy, and the untranslatable, give the man who arranges them a plentiful pot of paste and a big brush. Do not, by the way, withhold shears from him, though he will have slight use for them. He will seldom be obliged to cut the music; but for the sake of elastic movement now and then on the part of the principals, and at all times on the part of the chorus, he will be constrained to do more or less judicious filling in.

To get the whole stage going, seems to be Mr. Dantchenko's main notion; and yet, to cause it to freeze into perfect immobility, he is wholly at his service. With delightful tableau his first act last night ended and his second began. The chorus, however, is his particular care; and in the representation of "Angot" it was his most brilliant triumph. How

they came in, one or two at a time, as though each member were a new character in the story, and how they finally occupied the space before the scene, nobody looking on could think of trying too carefully to analyze. The illusion was a rare opera experience which curious inquiry might spoil. And did single eye turn downward toward the conductor? Never! The music was directed, no question about that, but without the least obstruction of the baton. Perhaps, too, the performance was prompted. If it was, the secret of the method remains with the company. The house could be aware of no whisper from footlights or wings reminding singers of their words.

### A Noteworthy Artist

The noteworthy artist of the evening was undoubtedly that man of grace and caricature, Mr. Losky, who, in spite of the most absurd of make-ups, seemed more like an actual human being than anybody else in the cast. Larivardiere could certainly be substituted for Anne Plou in a conventional interpretation of "Angot," and of course to Clairette and even Milevskaya. But this is the new organization from Moscow, which has its own rules of dramatic emphasis. To hold matters more closely down, the singing of the company could only in flattery be called remarkable. For bel canto must stand, and its traditions must hold, Moscow Art or no Moscow Art. And still, there remains an undesirable tradition of acting, superimposed upon bel canto. To get rid of that, presumably, is what Mr. Dantchenko has set free to a wash of paste for the sake of safety; serious objections are made, he should be allowed time, at least, for the paper on which he has flooded it to dry.

### Composers' Guild Concert

Arthur Rubinstein, of the Russian school, composer of what is called a sonata for violin and double-bass, proved to be the chief cause of disturbance at the first concert of the International Composers' Guild, given at Aeolian Hall on the evening of Dec. 27. Things went rather soberly in the early part of the evening, with "Kammermusik" No. 3 by Hindemith, piano pieces, "Moments," by Rudolf and chamber orchestra, by Svetlana Reiner conducting the first, and the third movement of Mr. Rudner's piano concerto.

It was a good piano concerto, though it probably would not be allowed time, at least, for the paper on which he has flooded it to dry.

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# Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

## Delicious Dishes Made With Sour Milk

### Royal Biscuits

SIFT into a bowl 2 cupfuls of baking powder, 2 level teaspoons of salt and 2 level teaspoons of soda. With the finger tips, work into this 2 level tablespoons of butter or lard until the mixture is powdery. (This may be set aside in the refrigerator for even two days, if desired, before the mixture is made into batter.) At once or when needed, mix about a cupful of sour cream until a soft dough results, and toss it on to a square of lightly-floured paper—paper lining for biscuit bakers is ideal for this purpose. Do not knead, but shape the dough into a smooth sheet about an inch thick and cut into circles not over 1½ inches in diameter. If the family likes biscuits with lots of crisp crust, place them far enough apart to insure baking all around; placed close together, these are delightfully tender and velvety. Bake about 12 minutes in a hot oven. Served with honey, they are fit for a king.

### Oatmeal Muffins

Soak over night 2 cupfuls of rolled oats in 1½ cupfuls of sour milk. In the morning, add a teaspoonful each of salt and soda, 2 cupfuls of molasses, 2 eggs well-beaten and a cupful of flour. Beat thoroughly and bake in a hot oven in muffin pans that have been well greased.

### Nut Bread

Fine nut bread for sandwiches or luncheons require 1 cupful each of whole wheat and barley flour, ¾ of a cupful of cornmeal, 1 teaspoonful each of soda and cream of tartar and 1½ teaspoonsful of salt. Sift these ingredients together and add one-third of a cupful of unpeeled shelled shortening and 1½ cupfuls of sour milk. Lastly, beat in 1 cupful of chopped prunes and raisins and ¼ of a cupful of nuts-neats. Beat well and pour into a well-greased bread pan. Bake in a moderate oven until done.

### Brown Bread

Sift together 4 cupfuls of graham flour, 1½ cupfuls of white flour, 2 level teaspoons of soda, and ¾ of a teaspoonful of salt. Mix together 2 cupfuls of sour milk and ½ cupfuls of molasses. Slowly stir the liquid into the dry mixture, beat well and add, then beat in 1 cupful of suet and 1 cupful of nut-meats. Pour into a buttered bread tin that has been lined with paper and bake very slowly until done.

### Oatmeal Cakes

Cream a cupful of white sugar with ¼ cupful of butter to which 7 tablespoonsfuls of sour milk have been added. Sift together 2 cupfuls of flour, 1 teaspoonful of soda and ½ of a teaspoonful of salt. Stir the flour mixture into the liquid, alternating with 1 cupful each of rolled oats and grated coconut. When all are well blended, add 1 cupful of chopped raisins and, if liked, ½ of a cupful of nut-meats taken in pieces the size of a pea. Drop from a teaspoon on buttered tins and bake in a quick oven.

### Oatmeal Fruit Cookies

Sift together 1 cupful of flour—barley flour is best—1½ cupfuls each of soda, nutmeg and cloves, ½ teaspoonful each of salt and cinnamon, and 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix together an egg well beaten and ¼ cupful each of corn syrup, sour milk and melted fat. Beat the liquid into the dry mixture and drop in teaspoons on a greased baking sheet, allowing plenty of room for the cookies to spread. Bake in a quick oven.

### Suet Pudding

Sift together 2½ cupfuls of flour, 1 teaspoonful each of soda, allspice and cinnamon, and ½ teaspoonful each of salt and nutmeg. Have chopped 1 cupful each of suet, currants and seeded raisins. Mix them thoroughly through the flour. Add 1 cupful of sour milk to ½ cupful brown sugar, then stir the liquid into the dry mixture. Beat thoroughly, turn into a large mold, cover securely and steam three hours. If smaller molds are used, steaming will not take as long. Fill molds not more than three-quarters full to allow for expansion in cooking. Pound coffee cans are excellent for this purpose. Serve hard sauce with this pudding.

### Chocolate Gingerbread

Sift together 2 cupfuls flour, 1 teaspoonful each of cinnamon, ginger and soda, and ½ teaspoonful each of salt and nutmeg. Melt 2 squares of chocolate over hot water. Mix together 1 cupful of molasses, ¾ cupful sour milk, 1½ cupfuls cold water and 1½ tablespoonful of melted lard. Slowly pour the liquid mixture into the dry ingredients, stirring all the while, then add the melted chocolate and beat vigorously. Bake in gas pans.

### Devil's Food Cake

Sift together 2½ cupfuls of flour and 1 teaspoonful of soda. Grate into a dish ¼ of a cake of unsweetened chocolate and add ½ of a cupful of boiling water. Cream ½ of a cupful of shortening, add 2 cupfuls of brown sugar and cream again. Add 1 cupful of sour milk, then the chocolate mixture and, lastly, the flour. Flavor with 1 teaspoonful of vanilla and bake in layers.

### Brown Sugar Filling

Bake together 2 cupfuls of brown sugar, ½ of a cupful of sweet milk and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Beat without stirring until a little of the syrup dropped into cold water forms a soft ball. Cool slightly, then beat until the filling is of a consistency to spread. If the icing cools too fast after being spread between the layers, set the dish in hot water until the icing is softened again.

### Chocolate Spice Cake

Sift together three times: 1½ cupfuls of flour, a pinch of salt, ½ of a teaspoonful each of soda, baking powder and cinnamon, and ¼ of a teaspoonful each of ground nutmeg and clove. Cream ¾ of a cupful of brown sugar with 1-3 of a cupful of butter. Add 1 well-beaten egg, then part of ¾ of a cupful of sour milk.

## Delicious Dishes Made With Sour Milk

Stir in the flour mixture, alternating with the rest of the liquid, and beat well. If liked, ½ of a cupful of chopped seeded raisins may be added. Into the flour with which these are mixed stir 1 teaspoonful of baking powder and the raisins will not settle to the bottom of the cake. Bake in layers or in a loaf and ice with plain frosting.

### Delicious Fruit Cake

This recipe makes two large, square loaves of moist, delicious fruit cake that is well worth the time and materials that go into it. Put away in a tin can with a tight cover, it will be even more delicious in six months than it is freshly baked. Like all fruit cake, it should not be fed until the day it is to be served, but it is almost as good without cooling.

Sift together three times: 4 cupfuls of sifted flour, 1 teaspoonful each of soda and cloves, and 1 tablespoonful of cinnamon. Chop 1 pound of seeded raisins, wash and dry 1 pound of currants and slice thin ¾ of a pound of citron. Combine the fruit with ½ cupful of the flour mixture to which a teaspoonful of baking powder has been added; the effervescence of the powder keeps the fruit up in the cake until the dough is baked sufficiently to hold it there. Cream 2 scant cupfuls of butter, add 3 level cupfuls of dark brown sugar and cream again. Wrap in the beaten yolks of 7 eggs, ½ cupful each of sour juice, ½ cupful each of mild molasses and sour milk. Whip the eggs until stiff, then add the flour to the sugar mixture, alternating with the egg-whites. Lastly, stir in the fruit thoroughly. Have ready two deep square tins lined with well-greased paper. Pour in the batter and bake in a moderate oven for about two hours, or until the cake shrinks from the sides of the pan and sizzles when a dampened finger is applied to the bottom of the pan.

### Chocolate Fudge Cake

This took a prize in a recent cooking school contest in New York City: Cream together 1½ cupfuls of cream and ¾ cupful of butter, then beat in 1 egg until the mixture is smooth and add 2 squares of choc-

olate. All Make Work in This Kitchen Pleasant Than in Others Which Have Not These Novelties.

## Simple Kitchen Conveniences Which Save Time

THE room in which most housewives spend at least six hours a day deserves more attention than it gets. All too often the rest of the house is thought of and planned for first, and if any money is left in the family budget, it is spent on the kitchen.

The sketches show several inexpensive conveniences for the housekeeper's workroom, which anyone can achieve. The drapes at the windows are not unusual except for the material. Rubberized white sheeting has been employed. The walls of the kitchen have green and white linoleum placed around the walls to represent tiles, and the

### Paper and Twine

The wall pocket beside the window holds pieces of wrapping and tissue paper. It was originally a red cardboard folio, bought in a stationery store. It measures 12 by 15 inches. By this ingenious housekeeper it has been covered with the same rubberized sheeting that forms the curtains, and the little design was stenciled on.

Beside the pocket for paper is a ball of twine on a holder made of one of the little wood-and-wire handles the cash-and-carry stores place on packages. This consists of a wooden tube on a piece of wire six inches long, with the ends bent down for two inches and both ends of the wire curled to hold the string of the package. The woman painted the handle and straightened out one end of the wire, so that she could

with the handle. The string is always in place.

Hanging on a nail on one end of a cupboard are a slate and slate pencil. A small tablet and lead pencil are attached at the same spot. The slate is used for memoranda of things to be done in the house, and the tablet for lists to be carried on shopping expeditions.

### Comfort and Charm

The wicker basket for clothespins is not unusual, except in the arrangement for keeping a clothesline always at hand. An ordinary wicker basket of small size was procured and two unusually long clothespins. These were placed over the edge of the basket, and the pins on the ends of the wire in place by threading wire through the wicker work of the basket, and attaching the clothespin by means of several windings.

Blue glass was exported to England, mostly to France, where it was highly valued. The glass workers had spread over western Europe, and had revolutionized the art of glass making.

England made several efforts to establish glass houses, but the rules for Venetian glass workers were very strict, and from the year 1454 it had been enacted that even attempted emigration should be given capital punishment. About 1549, however, eight intrepid workers left Murano and went to England. Money was advanced by Edward VI, and they were given every encouragement.

The glass workers of Venice were alarmed lest this move should result in a further loss of labor to them. If possible, it was to be taught to strangers and the manufacture carried on elsewhere, they would be ruined. The Council of Ten therefore ordered all glass workers to return or be sent to the galley. They explained, however, that they had left Murano before the law was passed, and expressed themselves as unable to return, as they were kept strict prisoners until the money advanced by the King had been paid. Eighteen months grace was granted, and allowed them an evasion of theights assumed safely in 1551. Venetian glass was manufactured from that time, but the English workers seem never to have attempted to obtain the elaborate effects so usual in the Venetian prod-

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During the sixteenth century Venetian glass became decidedly thinner and lighter, and reliefs less and less on enameling for its beauty. The filigree was elaborated and the substance of the glass improved and different colors were employed.

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# OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Lassie's Puppies

By HELEN RAYMOND

**W**E COULD take them with us," the twins suggested hopefully.

"Imagine taking five squirming puppies to the State Fair," teased their mother.

The Hills family, father, mother, and the two boys, Gary and Lassie, were planning to motor to Minneapolis; and Mr. Hills had decided to take Lassie, his prize-winning setter, and enter her at the State Fair.

"With four people, a full-grown dog, and all our luggage we'll be pretty crowded without the puppies," said the twins' father.

Lassie, the mother of the puppies, licked first one and then another of her babies, and between licks she looked up, her dark, intelligent eyes shining green-black as she excitedly wagged her tail. And once she whined softly, and she knew what was being planned.

"Besides, the puppies are too young to travel that distance," said the twins' mother.

"We'll find good homes for them," Mr. Hills promised the twins.

"All of them?" asked the twins.

"But their father shook his head. "Not unless you want to give up Lassie."

"No, indeed," cried the twins unwillingly, "We wouldn't give up Lassie."

And there the matter rested.

### Lassie Overhears

Then one evening when Mr. Hills returned from the office he said "I've found places for Lassie's puppies. I promise to deliver them tomorrow, on my way down town."

That evening Thursday, Lassie, who was with the twins when their father broke the news, waved her tail if she understood what Mr. Hills said, and then she ran to her puppies and began licking them, whining softly as she did so.

"She's saying good-by to her pups," the twins decided, following Lassie to the kennel.

"Daddy, if we're going to start early tomorrow morning, I wish you'd take the twins to the barber now," said Lassie at breakfast on Friday morning. "Couldn't you deliver the puppies at noon?"

Mary was in the barber's chair, a towel about her neck, when, to her astonishment, she noticed Lassie on the opposite side of the street, carrying one of her puppies.

"Don't wiggle," cautioned the barber when Mary bobbed about in surprise, trying to watch Lassie as she went up the walk to the house on the corner and scratched at the door.

### Choosing a Home

A man opened the door, and when he saw Lassie he began to wave his arms. But she had already turned and was trotting toward the street, the puppy held in her mouth. Running along the street, she looked up at the second house, and had just turned in when she spied a cat sitting on the veranda, so she kept right on past the house. Some boys were playing at the rear of the next house, and, noticing Lassie, hurried past her, her head held high. But at the fourth house she had better success. When she scratched at the door a little girl appeared, and, clapping her hands, she caught up the puppy which Lassie had dropped at her feet. This seemed to please Lassie, for she wagged her tail, turned, ran down the steps, and disappeared around the corner.

"Gary," called Mary, trying to see the chair in which her brother sat. "Just a minute," said the barbers, and he went on snip, snip.

"Gary, hurry," Mary said, slipping from the chair almost before the barber could remove the towel; and drawing Gary, who was just getting out of another chair, to the door, she hurriedly told him about Lassie. But the dog had disappeared.

The twins hurried across the street and rang the bell of the house where Lassie had left the pup, but no one came to the door.

Racing home they found the kennel empty and Lassie lying on the veranda alone.

"All of them!" gasped Mary.

"What did you do with your babies?" they asked Lassie.

Lassie thumped her tail and made a funny noise.

"She's trying to tell us," said Mary.

The kennel was still empty the next morning when the family started for Minneapolis.

"It's too early to stop at that house where Lassie left the pup with the little girl," the twins' father said, "but we'll stop there on our way back from the fair."

### The Safe

The week in the cities and at St. Anthony Park was so interesting that the twins had little time to wonder about the puppies, but they were very proud of Lassie, not only because she won the first prize, but because ever so many people admired her.

"We really should have kept one of her puppies," said Mr. Hills.

On the way home Lassie was very restless, and when they approached the house where she had left the puppy with the little girl, she barked and stopped, looking from the car before Mr. Hills stopped and she ran up to the house.

A lady appeared when Mr. Hills, the twins at his heels, went to the door and stated his errand.

"Yes, a dog left a tiny setter pup here, but I hope you don't want him back. My little girl is very fond of him. We'd be willing to pay you whatever."

Just then they heard someone call loudly, and the lady darted off the porch. "It's my little girl," she called.

At that instant Lassie came running around the corner with her puppy in her mouth, the little girl chasing excitedly behind.

"There, there," said Mr. Hills, taking the puppy from Lassie and giving it to the little girl, "you shall keep the puppy."

And, holding fast to Lassie's collar, he led her back to the car, and in a moment they drove away, the little girl waving her hand to the twins.

Near bedtime the twins heard Lassie barking and, running to the yard, they found her playing with "It's one of her puppies," marveled

she was in sight. Representatives of the operators and of the miners are meeting in conference in New York. Much remains to be done before an agreement is reached, but William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, prophesies a speedy settlement, and that sounds encouraging.

**Sibles in China**

In spite of all the turmoil in China last year, there was a remarkable increase in the sale of the Scriptures there. Three Bible societies—American, British and Scottish—together placed in the hands of the Chinese nearly 9,500,000 copies, chiefly of the Gospels. This is an increase of 1,500,000 as compared with the total for 1923.

### New French Ambassador

The new year is to bring a new Ambassador from France to the United States. He is Senator Henry Bremer, and is one of France's leading financial experts. This is important, as it is a financial question that is at present standing between France and the United States. M. Bremer was a member of the late French Debt-Mission which failed to reach an understanding with the United States. As Ambassador he will make another attempt.

### A Scout Leader

Those of you who had the good fortune to attend the Massachusetts Boy Scout Jamboree in Boston will no doubt have heard and seen Dr. Knudsen, who last year was director of the International Boy Scout Jamboree held in Copenhagen. Denmark must have been a busy man then, for 5,000 Boy Scouts from 34 different countries attended the meeting.

Dr. Knudsen has won prominence in athletics, for he was a member of the all-Denmark world champion athletic team in 1914. Since 1920 he has been Government Inspector of the national schools of Denmark. In 1920 and 1921 he took a round-the-world trip, and wrote a number of books on the educational and social life of boys of all nations. He is now on a two years' visit to the United States.

### The Coal Conference

The end of the coal strike, which began Sept. 1 has closed anthracite mines in the United States, is, it is

### Who Knows?

1. Why is Liberty Bell to be rung this New Year's Eve?
2. In what country was George Washington born?
3. Who said, "Prepare by the disarming of hearts for the disarmament of hands"?
4. What is an arboretum?
5. Where is Afghanistan?

### A Bag of Beans

One can have a great deal of fun with a bean-bag, and it is something that you make for yourself. A piece of bright plaid gingham or flowered cretonne makes a bean-bag that is strong as well as pretty. Here are directions to be played with a bean-bag:

When two play, you toss back and forth to each other and every time one misses it counts five for the other. You can make the game 50 or 100.

When there are a number playing, they stand in a line facing one who has been chosen to be "it." One end of the line is called "head" and the other "foot."

The one who is "it" tosses the bean-bag to the one who is "head," and he tosses it back to the one who is "foot." Then "it" tosses the bean-bag to the one next to "head," and so the bean-bag goes, back and forth, down the line, then beginning again with "head."

Every time anyone in the line misses, he goes "foot." When "it" misses, he has to go "foot," too, and the one who is "head" takes his place. This is a very interesting game, because there is so much changing of position and you like to see yourself getting nearer and nearer to the "head" place and the chance to be "it."

In another game you have two captains who choose sides, and it goes along like a ball-tossing match. Each side stands in a line facing the other. Then, beginning with the two captains, you throw back and forth down the line and every time anyone misses he has to step out of the game. The side that puts out the other side first is the winner.

### Tree Lace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The trees upon the hilltops  
Are lace against the sky—  
Black lace on orange sunsets  
When golden clouds go by.

Green lace on silver mornings,  
Gray lace on moonlit night—  
I think lace on hilltops  
A very lovely sight!

Eleanor Hammond.

### Word Square

1. News sheet
2. Having knowledge of
3. Heads
4. Build; construct
5. Reclines

Key to "Domestic Animal" puzzle published Dec. 24:

Start at the lower right-hand corner, and the path will be the outline of a cow.

### A Half-Century Edition

of

## Science and Health

with

## Key to the Scriptures

### MARY BAKER EDDY

To mark in a simple and appropriate manner the completion of a half-century since "Science and Health" was first published in 1875, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of a HALF-CENTURY EDITION of the pocket-size Textbook.

This special edition has a title page in two colors, and is bound in maroon morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, uniform in size with the regular black morocco pocket edition.

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107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

NOTE—"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published in fourteen different styles and sizes, which are listed in the advertisement on the Home Forum page of this newspaper.



How They Celebrate King Winter in Montreal. Have You Ever Before Seen Snowballs of This Size?

### The Boys of Syria

Syria has been much in the news of late on account of the disturbances in that region. It is interesting, therefore, to hear something of the more peaceful side of life there.

### Electric Lights

WHEN you hold an electric light bulb in your hand, you can feel how thin the glass is and how very delicate it seems, for it weighs very little. This thin glass incloses an air-tight space, from which most of the air was drawn out when the bulb was made.

Perhaps you know that if you break off the tiny tip that some bulbs have, or so much as crack the glass of any bulb, letting air in, the light will go out at once.

There are two kinds of electric bulbs in common use, one made with what are called carbon filaments and the other made with tungsten filaments.

The primitive kitchen is equipped with an oven and firebox of blue clay which must be replaced at least once a year. This is the boys' job. They dig the clay and deftly fashion a stove, taking great pride in their skill in modeling it so that it wears well, it being a art to prevent the clay from cracking before it bakes down hard and durably. The boys also make the cooking utensils of the clay and are quite deaf in glazing them neatly on the inside.

The home boasts no linen closet such as women in other parts of the world take pride in, and they own little table silver, but the entire family are silken clad. The boys care for the silkworms and do their share in preparing and dyeing the silk. The mothers weave the silk and make all the garments that both men and women wear.

Wool of the sheep is also prepared and woven for the garments worn in cool weather.

The boys shepherd the sheep. In fact, school is frequently conducted outdoors under the cedar, where the boys may study and at the same time keep a watchful eye on their flock.

It is the boys who raise the vegetables and look after the chickens. The boys also gather the olives and help press them for oil, selecting the finest for brining for use, or rather tray use, as the meals are served on trays on the floor of the living room in most homes.

The Syrians are very sanitary eaters, and they literally eat their fork which is a folded piece of the native bread in which a mouthful of food is gathered, and with which it is eaten. Water is served in a canteen potter's pitcher, with a handle on one side and a spout on the other. The pitcher must be tilted so that the water runs into the mouth without the lips touching the spout; it is then passed to the next person. It takes a stranger some time to learn the trick and many wettings before he grows expert in drinking.

The hospitable Syrians kill the fatted calf or rather sheep, when a guest arrives or an important event transpires. In early fall the family select the very finest sheep of their flock, wash and shear it, then it is brought into the house where it is most carefully kept while it is being fattened.

The Syrian sheep are of the broad-tailed variety, the fat tails weighing 20 pounds. This fat is prepared like our own lard and when strained has the best of the meat chopped and added; it is then seasoned and cooled in a jar.

**SCHOOLS—United States**

### Costume Designing

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**CAMP FOR BOYS**

FOR GIRLS

## EDUCATIONAL

## Uncovering the Creative Abilities of Children

**S**UPPOSE creative ability did not seem to be a special gift. Suppose it were as common as the ability to make a living. Nearly every Latin American is a poet of sorts. Why should the gift be so infrequently bestowed upon North Americans? And what would be the result if the common instead of the uncommon thing for men and women to write or to draw or to compose? Worse! Worse! market, or would it mean instead a deeper appreciation, a reader welcome for good work, and an added incentive to accomplishment? Is the real difficulty of the creative writer today competition or lack of interest and co-operation?

There have been periods of history in which creative ability has appeared to be far more general than it is at the present time—the Golden Age of Greece, the Italian Renaissance, or the Elizabethan Age in England, and, contrary to belief, the prevalence of artists did not bring about the emergence of the unusually talented. It seemed instead to foster talents.

Dr. Otto W. Caldwell, director of the Lincoln School of the Teachers' College of New York, believes it is our system of education which has disastrously dammed up our natural creative ability. For five years the teachers at Lincoln High School have been trying to find ways in which to free this natural ability, and the results have set the educational world wondering. The high school magazine, "The Dial," first made as the best magazine of its class in competition with magazines from all over the United States. The young poets are finding their way into other magazines, and an anthology of their verse has been included in Hughes Mearns' "Creative Youth." But, many persons will urge, we do not want a race of poets. Who will do the work of the world if everyone is to take to writing poetry?

## Enlarged the Ability to Express

Neither does Dr. Caldwell nor do the teachers of the Lincoln High School want a race of young people who do nothing but sit about and write poetry. They are not conducting a school for poets. They are even indifferent concerning whether the school ever produces a poet of the first order. The point is that in freeing this natural creative ability they have enormously enlarged the child's power to express himself and to appreciate the expression of others.

One of the first impulses of the young poets of Lincoln High School is to read widely and attentively. Here is the list of poets read by one class: John Masefield, Carl Sandburg, Alfred Noyes, William Rose Benét, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Amy Lowell, Arthur Guiterman, James Oppenheim, Vachel Lindsay, Sidney Lanier, the Dial Poets, Matthew Arnold, Walt Whitman, Rudyard Kipling, Oliver Herford, Orrick Johns, Adelaide Crapsey, James Elroy Flecker, Ralph Hodgson, and Robert Frost. These were merely a few of the pupils' own selection. They have a craftsman's interest in poetry. They do not accept it ready-made. They are interested in how the older poet met his problems or failed to meet them. They broke into derisive laughter over some later poems of Alfred Noyes, where they found him indulging in bad habits which they felt they themselves had outgrown.

The laughter was not due to lack of appreciation of Mr. Noyes' ability, but because they had caught Jove dapping.

The Lincoln School itself is one of the most interesting educational experiments of our day. Its aim is to prepare children to live in the present day, in the civilization to which they are born. Many experiments are being tried out here. From the first grade, the children are given the opportunity to do the things which seem to them worth doing. In so far as possible, they begin with the things nearest them, and proceed along lines which naturally develop. This means that the procedure in now classes is alike, and though the work is pleasant, the tasks set by the teacher are not necessarily the less effort. Of course, some few things must be learned regardless of the desire for them. These are assigned just as staples of diet are assigned. It is surprising, however, how much of a child's education may grow out of the child's own desire to learn.

The thing you have tried to do yourself is never quite without interest for you. At the Lincoln School children have printed their own programs and designed and made covers for them. They have made primitive surveying instruments and measured everything in sight. The music classes have learned instruments for themselves. The children put money in the bank and make out their own deposit slips. A visit to the Lincoln School is an amazing experience. It is impossible not to be impressed with the extraordinary number of interesting things which the children are doing.

## A Bigger Thing

This experimenting with the creative instinct was a bigger matter. It came about through the conviction of certain teachers that many children wrote poetry secretly, and that something vital must be lost when they abandoned the habit. The teachers were groping as blindly as their pupils, and at first all they did was to furnish the opportunity for poetry to be brought to them, to offer encouragement, and to urge the children to go on writing, regardless of how bad these early products might be.

At first very little happened. The soil was being prepared. The children were learning that writing must not be initiatory. No one could tell them what to write about, for each one must write of what he knew. One could not write of cuckoos or nightingales in a country where these birds were not found! Gradually they were brought to see that no borrowed image was good, no matter how effective it had been in its original setting. You must write about a thing as you yourself saw it, and you must get away from such hackneyed phrases. Red roses are beautiful, but they have been used so often in poetry, so long, that the phrase conveys nothing at all to the reader. You must see something more individual than red roses or

you must see red roses in a new way to rouse the imagination of your reader.

Then there came one memorable line in a commonplace poem:

"The ever-passing steps went by our door."

Later it was made into an unusual poem but at first that was the one line which stood out. One pictures the thrill of that first evidence of results. It was not all at once that so original a poem as "First Snow" was produced—a poem containing a snowstorm at night to the posturing of an egotistical clown. The whole poem is light and wonderfully effective. The author is a girl.

Pierrot Shows off to the stars  
Tonight!  
In his spotted costume  
Spotted—  
Padding the skies,  
Gliding the moon,  
Balancing pearls  
in a silver spoon—

Pierrot  
Shows off to the stars  
Tonight!  
Palling winter,  
In violet light—  
And laughing to see  
Pearl upon pearl  
Falling on me!

## The Creative Instinct Itself

Not only have these experiments in freeing the creative instinct at Lincoln High resulted in the discovery of how many boys and girls could write poetry, but in observing the creative instinct close to the source of its origin, much has also been learned about the creative instinct itself. In little children it is simply the instinct to express something. The result they cast aside carelessly, and unless someone else treasures it, it is lost. As they grow older they learn to study the ways in which the creative instinct may be used. How many an older poet has

discovered that the poem he put off writing until tomorrow has evaporated over night? These boys and girls have discovered the value of sitting with a blank paper and pencil and waiting. They have learned the virtue of having an accustomed place in which to write, and of placing themselves out of the range of interruption. They have discovered that one should not go to meet inspiration, but that the way of meeting it differs with different people. You must learn your own best way. Nor must you be discouraged though for a long time nothing comes or only what is valueless. The boy who wrote this fine octave—"Between the Wings"—waited a long while for his sextet, but it came at last.

Between the wings some watch for spots  
In the pale flood they sing their madrigal.

Grotesque old men wait the old buffoons  
To cap in the mimic carnival;

A warbling chorus makes its blithe advent.

To show the gardens painted on the props:  
While I await the glittering descent  
Of seven iridescent golden drops.

One more thing is proven by the experiment at Lincoln High School. These boys and girls who write are not jealous of each other. They are not bent on pushing their own at the expense of others' poetry. All through the school there has appeared the instinct to help each other work. Not a good poem will come from the halls and almost before the poet realizes that his work has been read, he will be overwhelmed with appreciation. Literary success gives him pleasure, but it is almost as generously praised as prowess at football! And fearless of competition, the pupils themselves have been the most eager in seeking out and fostering new talent. Certainly this experiment at Lincoln High School has given them something which all their lives they will not be able to forget.

## Study Projects for Monitor Readers

To what extent does the prevailing agitation in relation to the rubber industry exemplify or contradict the so-called "economic law" of supply and demand?

By what argument can holders of a temporary monopoly justify restriction of output of a commodity which practically has become a necessity to a majority of the people?

If the United States should reduce its general tariff wall, would the British Government be obliged to view with less complacency the corollary tribute its monopolists are extracting from drivers of even the most modest motorcars?

(See Monitor of Dec. 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 26, and Oct. 6, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20, Nov. 6, 13, 21, 27.)

To what extent is it of value to preserve things associated with great ideas, persons and accomplishments?

While the Liberty Bell, which will proclaim the opening of America's sesquicentennial year in 1876, part of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, does not figure so prominently in the history of the United States that steps should be taken toward making it a national memorial of the Declaration of Independence?

Would the establishment of this famous bell in a suitable structure at the national capital, furnish more inspiration than to visitors—especially the younger generation—for an appreciation of the conditions that its ringing nearly 150 years ago heralded to the world?

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are regularly in the above form on the Monitor's Educational Page. The Monitor is the official organ of the Christian Science Association of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

## Extension Activities of Some Mid-West State Universities

**T**HE University of Iowa offers radio courses for credit. Last year 75 people were enrolled for this work. Subjects offered at present are: economics, sociology, education, English, and political science. A much more extensive program is developing this year. Those desiring to receive credit for work done in these courses must register at the university. The radio lectures are given regularly twice a week. A complete and detailed syllabus containing definite readings from two or three books is provided in advance to each registrant. The syllabus is divided into parts, and each lecture supplement and develops a specific section of the syllabus. In addition to the syllabus definite topics for written work are sent to the student. At the close of the course an examination is given as in correspondence courses. Such examinations are conducted by a responsible person in the community, usually by the principal or superintendent of the local school, or by any other person acceptable to the university. The tuition for radio courses is the same as that for the regular correspondence courses.

At the University of Michigan

Among the outstanding features of the extension work at the University of Michigan are the vocational courses which are given in Detroit and Grand Rapids. This institution also offers graduate short period courses in highway engineering and highway transportation, these courses leading to the degrees of master of science or master of science in engineering. These courses are arranged especially for men actually engaged in highway engineering and highway transportation. The courses are held yearly from December to March inclusive, thus utilizing a time when men engaged in this particular work would be least busy. The extension services offered by the University of Michigan are broad,

I. University extension courses  
a Free extension lectures  
b Lectures in a series  
c Extension courses for university credit  
II. Visual instruction  
b Exhibits of photographs  
III. Library extension service  
a Bibliographical aid to individuals  
b Loan of books and other documents to other libraries  
c Transcription of articles for individuals and organizations  
d Counsel and suggestion to school boards and other bodies having charge of public libraries  
e Package library service  
Public speaking and debating  
f Schools in the state in connection



A Prize-Winning Opportunity School in Faulkner County, Arkansas. Day and Night Sessions Were Conducted at the School for 12 Weeks.

## For Literacy in Arkansas

## Little Rock, Ark.

## Special Correspondence

**T**HREE were enrolled in the 50 opportunity schools for adults operating in Arkansas during the term recently closed about 1000 students, mostly Negroes, were admitted to the schools. This university also conducts a summer session.

Ohio State University has completely and systematically worked out a system of agricultural extension. In nine years the number of county agents engaged in furthering this work increased from 1 to 80. The county agent is employed to assist in developing a program of improvement in economical production, marketing, home life, and county development. He works with men, women, boys and girls.

In the nine years of this extension work there were 51 demonstration prunings schools with an attendance of 497 people were held in eight counties. Demonstration orchards were started in 13 counties. The county agent is employed to assist in developing a program of improvement in economical production, marketing, home life, and county development. He works with men, women, boys and girls.

The extension service endeavors to supply information pertaining to agriculture and home making through bulletins, correspondence courses, personal letters, and the press. During one year more than a million bulletins, circulars, and circular letters are mailed to persons asking for information. The bulletins cover about 150 subjects.

Correspondence courses in home reading are offered in alfalfa culture, bee keeping, clover culture, concrete work, corn cultivation, dairy farming, farm accounts, farm buildings, farm lighting, farm power, water supply, grasses, home sanitation, orchard fruits, potato growing, poultry farming, selection of food, small fruits, sheep farming, small grains, soil fertility, study of trees, swine farming, and vegetable gardening.

University of Wisconsin offers correspondence courses, short courses in agriculture, devote a week each spring to the interests of the farm men and women, has a circulating package library, offers extension courses in agriculture, etc., throughout the country. Opportunity schools and one field worker over the work in the cities. The teachers still volunteer, but they receive a nominal salary from the Affiliated Parent-Teachers' Association of the State.

The undertaking to teach approximately 100,000 illiterates in the State to read and write is a colossal one, but as the enrollment is increasing each year and more support given the work, Miss Willie Lawson, the deputy superintendent, and her assistants see hope of accomplishing much in the next few years. Rigid enforcement of compulsory education laws in the last few years has stopped the increase in the ranks of the illiterates from the bottom.

The necessity of the work is becoming more and more appreciated by the general public.

"We are now able from the work we have accomplished to cite some very real and practical value given by the adult schools," Miss Lawson says. "I recall an instance here in the city of a man 35 years old, with a wife and three children, who was able to earn only 15 cents an hour as a laborer in an ice plant. Last year, when the first adult schools were opened in Little Rock, he entered.

He showed surprising intelligence and ability to learn. He attended the night schools regularly during the term, and in six weeks had acquired a good fifth-grade education. This summer he told his teacher telling her how happy he was that he had learned to read his Bible in his old age."

The oldest pupil enrolled in the opportunity schools is a Negro, 85 years old. The minimum age limit is 21. The majority of the pupils are between 23 and 35 years of age.

Sebastian County, in the coal-mining territory on the western border of the State, is the banner county in the State's opportunity school work. In 1922, through the efforts of Sebastian County, the Negro population of the State has increased from 10,000 to 15,000.

Mr. Ramsey's section of the State, the city of Fort Smith alone having six. In the rural sections the schools are conducted in the summer and fall months, and in the cities in the winter as night schools.

The ultimate aim of Miss Lawson is an adult opportunity school in every public school. When that day arrives the end of illiteracy will be in sight, she believes.

## SCHOOLS—United States

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## The Northern Heavens for January Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING  
If it were not for astronomy, the celestial events of the new year would be almost unknown quantities. The ancient husbandman, without any almanac, knew in a general way when and where the sun rose and set. He kept his reckoning of time by the moon. As moved and reaped according to the seasonal march of the stars, the wanderings of the planets were mysterious, and eclipses moments of precipitate terror.

### Mars in Opposition

The most interesting planetary event for 1926 is the opposition of the planet Mars, which comes in November. Mars is said to be in opposition when the earth in circling the sun overtakes its brother planet. Oppositions of Mars occur at intervals of 780 days. The last opposition, in 1924, was notable for the near approach of the planet. Mars was only 34,600,000 miles away. To see it again as favorable we must wait for 1935. This year Mars will be 42,600,000 miles away on Oct. 27, although opposition strictly takes place on Nov. 4. The difference in distance is not quite as important as would appear, for the planet will be in or near the constellation Aries, much better placed for the large northern observatories. Much was learned, particularly of the surface conditions, of the planet at the last opposition. Apparently the surface temperature

is higher than had been supposed. Although not exactly marvelous, the temperature may rise near that of a cool spring day. We shall look eagerly for confirmation and extension of the results of two years ago. Mars is now in the constellation Scorpio, and as bright as red Antares. West November 10, Mars will exceed that of Sirius, the brightest star. In general, Mars will move eastward among the stars. On Sept. 28 it reaches a stationary point, from which it will retrograde until it reaches another stationary point on Dec. 5. It will then resume its normal movement eastward. As Mercury and Venus were puzzles to the ancients, for a time they failed to differentiate between their appearance as morning or evening stars. They were not sure whether there were two or four planets. As a morning star, they called the first Apollo. Venus was Hesperus when seen in the west as an evening star; but Phosphorus when in the morning sky as an evening star. Its path will be chiefly in the constellation Capricornus. Coming to opposition with the sun on Aug. 15, it will add much to the beauty of the summer evenings. It will afford an excellent opportunity to look at its moons, for a small telescope, or even a good field glass, will show the four satellites discovered by Galileo. The five

moons found in recent years are visible only in a large instrument. Saturn, the ringed planet and attended by 10 moons, will be in opposition with the sun on May 14. It is in the constellation Libra. The ring system is now tipped, so that with an adequate telescope it will be a most beautiful feature of unique character, the only example of its kind. It will be remembered that four years ago the ring was oriented thus, edging us and becoming invisible. The northern face of the rings now lies toward the earth. Mercury and Venus were puzzles to the ancients. For a time they failed to differentiate between their appearance as morning or evening stars. They were not sure whether there were two or four planets. As a morning star, they called the first Apollo. Venus was Hesperus when seen in the west as an evening star; but Phosphorus when in the morning sky as an evening star. Its path will be chiefly in the constellation Capricornus. Coming to opposition with the sun on Aug. 15, it will add much to the beauty of the summer evenings. It will afford an excellent opportunity to look at its moons, for a small telescope, or even a good field glass, will show the four satellites discovered by Galileo. The five

Venus which now is at greatest

### Moons of Jupiter and Saturn

Jupiter, the greatest of the planets, is a morning star early in February, having passed conjunction with the sun. The planet ends the year as an evening star. Its path will be chiefly in the constellation Capricornus. Coming to opposition with the sun on Aug. 15, it will add much to the beauty of the summer evenings. It will afford an excellent opportunity to look at its moons, for a small telescope, or even a good field glass, will show the four satellites discovered by Galileo. The five

moons found in recent years are visible only in a large instrument. Uranus, the ringed planet and attended by 10 moons, will be in opposition with the sun on May 14. It is in the constellation Pisces, on the limit of visibility. Requiring 34 years to complete a single circuit of the sun, it makes but slow progress in the sky. Its apparent movement for a year can be measured by eight lunar diameters. It is in opposition with the sun on Feb. 12, but at no time is Neptune visible without a telescope.

### Two Eclipses This Year

There are two eclipses during 1926. When there are only two eclipses, the minimum number possible, both must be solar. The first eclipse is total, and the second, on the 21st of the month, is partial. It occurs over the Pacific Ocean, crossing the Indian Ocean, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippines. Many astronomers are now gathered in Sumatra to observe eclipse phenomena. The brightness, heat, and other characteristics of the corona will be studied with the latest and most sensitive apparatus. The Einstein deflection of the stellar rays caused by passage through the sun's gravitational field, will be taken again this year. Spectroscopic study will also be an important feature. Although the total occurs in Sumatra during the early afternoon of Jan. 14, it is possible for us at Boston to receive cabled news seemingly coincident, that is during the early afternoon of Jan. 14. This is due to the difference in time amounting to 12 hours.

The second eclipse of the year, on July 9-10, is of the annular variety, which leaves a ring or annulus of sunlight encircling the dark lunar disk. This eclipse is rather inaccessible, as it only lies on the Pacific Ocean, but that matters little, because annular eclipses are comparatively unimportant.

### The Constellations

At our time of observation Aurora station have passed the meridian, following the stars of Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Cetus, Aries, Triangulum, and Andromeda with Pegasus are on the eve of setting. Southward we see the two Dogs with the Hare and the Dove. Eastward the Twins are leading the procession of the Crab, the Hydra, and the Lion. Northward, the Dipper is at the right of the pole; Cassiopeia's Chair is at the left. The Dragon lies low beneath the Little bear. Like a bow, the galaxy spans the sky from Cygnus in the northeast to Puppis in the southeast.

### The Planets

The planet Venus is the most beautiful and striking object in the evening sky at the present time. Jupiter is very faint as it withdraws into the sun's glare. All the other planets are now either hidden behind the sun located in the morning sky, or are too faint inherently to be seen without optical aid.

### Condition Exists, However, Among Bedouins in Transjordania

JERUSALEM, Nov. 26 (Special Correspondent)—Slavery no longer exists in Palestine, though it still thrives among the true Bedouins tribes in Transjordania.

This statement is contained in a report by the British Government recently considered by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

It is still possible to find in Palestine descendants of slaves attached to the families to whom their parents belonged. A number of Negroes are maintained by prominent families. They are not considered slaves, being free and treated as members of the family with whom they live.

At the present day many of the so-called Bedouin tribes of Palestine include a number of half-breed Negroes, and in certain tribes these persons form definite subsections.

Although undoubtedly descendants of slaves, they are in no sense of the word slaves today, but enjoy equal rights with other members of the tribe to which they belong.

Slave-holding is also extinct among the settled tribes of Transjordania, but not among the Bedouin tribes. The sheiks' families of the true Bedouin tribes maintain considerable numbers of slaves as personal attendants, who include among their duties that of acting as bodyguard to their masters. These slaves are, more often than not, born into the service, and are, as a rule, much better off than ordinary tribesmen.

The slaves are often placed in positions of great trust, as a recent example shows. During 1922 at the Wadi-Sirhan, Nourli Shalan, the Chief of Ruwallah tribes, placed one of his slaves in complete charge of the village and important fort of Kaf.

The slaves of the Sherifian family, of whom numbers accompanied the Emir Abdulla to Amman, also enjoy favorable conditions. It is stated that an attempt to alter the present status of tribal slaves is likely to be unpopular with the majority of the slaves themselves.

So far as is known, there is at the present time no infiltration of slaves from the Hejaz into Transjordania.

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The slaves of the Sherifian family,

### The January Evening Sky for the Northern Hemisphere

This map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Jan. 6 at 11 p. m., Jan. 21 at 10 p. m., Feb. 6 at 9 p. m., and Feb. 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus holds the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

## SUNSET STORIES

### Bruin Plays a Joke on Reddy

A BIG brown bear, Bruin, and Reddy Fox were great friends. All summer they played together and shared their food. Reddy was fond of playing tricks on everybody, so sometimes he would play trick on Bruin. The big bear would smile with laughter. He thought the little fox and his tricks very amusing.

Once he said: "Just you wait, Friend Reddy. Sometime I shall play a joke on you that will last for months."

"For months? No joke could last for months," said Reddy, greatly amused at the thought of clumsy old Bruin trying to play a joke on anyone.

As summer past, then autumn there were less and less food, so Bruin and Reddy played less and worked more. Finally Bruin began eating roots and bark and small branches. Then one day he looked at the sky and smiled to himself.

He said to Reddy Fox: "I am going off to take a nap. You just stay near this tree till I come back, will you? If I find anything to eat, I'll bring it when I come."

"Surely, I'll wait and I'll just keep my eyes open for a good luncheon, too. Those roots and less food, so Bruin and Reddy played less and worked more. Finally Bruin began eating roots and bark and small branches. Then one day he looked at the sky and smiled to himself."

"I immediately followed him—failed to see anything exciting though—I looked carefully too, because he kept saying, 'Oh, boy, isn't that a great sight!'"

The coyotes laughed in shrill high tones and said: "A pleasant winter to you, Reddy Fox."

From time to time through the night, Reddy could hear him laugh. He wondered why the coyote laughed, but most he wondered when Bruin would come back. Then some elk came that way. They stopped and asked Reddy why he was staying there, instead of foraging.

"I am waiting for Friend Mink," replied Reddy.

The elk went away whistling and

laughing. "A nice long wait, you will have," they called back to him. "That is a good joke on you, cunning Reddy Fox!"

Suddenly Reddy remembered that Bruin had said he would play a joke on him that would last for months. "Perhaps this is it," he said to himself. "But what can it be?"

Without waiting any longer, he went off to search for his breakfast.

He said to himself: "I'll just go to sleep."

"I have been asleep, cunning Reddy Fox. Didn't you know that bears hibernate—that they sleep all winter? That is much more comfortable than prowling about in the snow all winter. I told you I would play a joke on you that would last for months," replied Bruin, grinning.

Reddy laughed and said: "But it lasted only one night. I had a fine breakfast the next morning. I have had a splendid winter, but I am glad to see you back."

"Now for some breakfast. I feel as if I could eat six breakfasts at once," said Bruin.

So off they went foraging together.

### The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

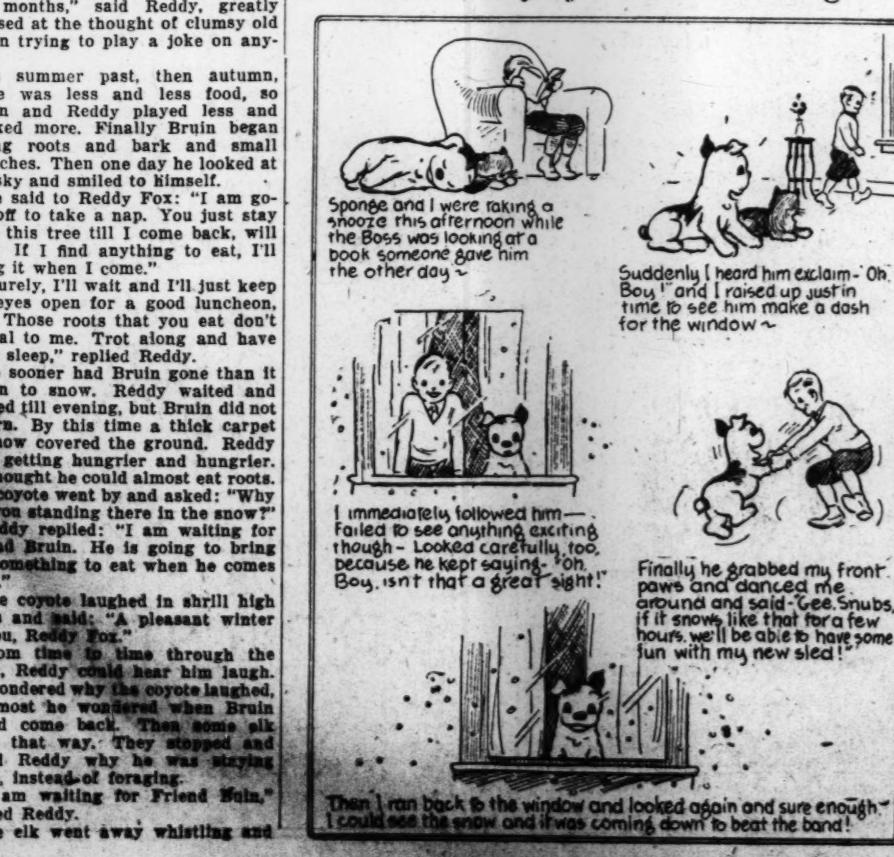
Sponge and I were taking a snooze this afternoon while the Boss was looking up a book someone gave him the other day ~

Suddenly I heard him exclaim— "Oh, boy!" and I raised up just in time to see him make a dash for the window ~

Finally he grabbed my front paws and danced me around and said— "Gee, Snubs, I'd like that for a few hours we'll be able to have some fun with my new sled!"

I immediately followed him—failed to see anything exciting though—I looked carefully too, because he kept saying, "Oh, boy, isn't that a great sight!"

Then I ran back to the window and looked again and sure enough, I could see the snow and it was coming down to beat the band!



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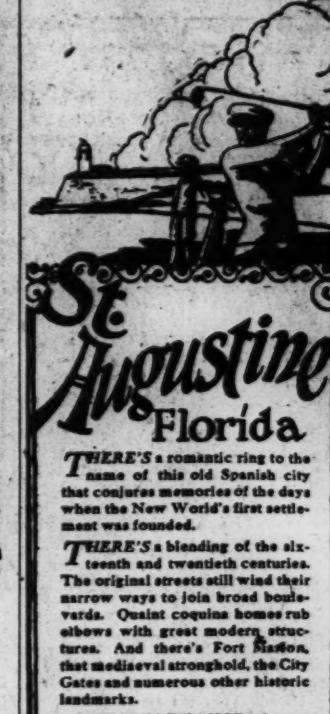
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## TRADE FACTORS PROVE CANADA IS PROSPERING

Gains in Building, Bank Clearings, Foreign Trade, Paper and Steel Industries.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31 (Special)—It becomes increasingly evident that Canada is entering upon an era of prosperity, and that the outlook for trade during the coming year is unusually bright. The leaders of men and industry in the Dominion do not by any means anticipate a rapid rise, but look for a steady growth in the volume of trade.

The gradual improvement in business conditions has been distinctly evident during the last month. Most of the barometers which combine to form the business index of the country have registered gains in building, bank clearings, foreign trade, newsprint production, iron and steel production, and railroad earnings.

The Christmas trade throughout the Dominion was the heaviest in years. Retailers reported sales increased and more than one market reflected the part of buyers to purchase more expensive gifts. The mails, too, were loaded as they have never been before, according to officials of the Post Office Department.

### Foreign Trade Gains

The foreign trade of the Dominion for the 12 months ended November, as indicated by the Government's report for that period, just issued, shows notable expansion. In exports of Canadian merchandise the growth has been particularly rapid, review showing totalled \$1,230,000,000, an increase of \$162,000,000, compared with the previous 12 months.

The imports were \$374,000,000, compared with \$315,000,000 in the 12 months ended November, 1924, and \$753,000,000 in the corresponding period three years ago. This means that the excess of exports over imports, or the favorable balance of trade, is now \$48,000,000, \$16,000,000 more than it was a year ago and \$20,000,000 more than it was three years ago.

Figures for the month of November alone show the highly important place which Canada holds in the world's largest Canadian export trade. During that month domestic exports totalled \$119,000,000. This total included \$62,000,000 worth of agricultural products; \$17,000,000 worth of animal products; and \$21,000,000 worth of wood, wood products and paper.

### Farm Implement Sales Up

An improvement in the agricultural implement trade during the coming year is looked for. Thomas Bradshaw, general manager of the Massey Harris Company, sums up the situation as follows:

"After making a survey of conditions throughout the past year, the general belief is that the farm implement industry is in better position today than it has been since 1920. Sales during 1925, especially in the home market, increased considerably. The farmer at home was not only successful in obtaining excellent crops of wheat, barley, etc., being the second largest in the Dominion, but he also received consistently good prices for his produce."

"Finally, he has been greatly blessed, and he has been placed in a position to undertake long deferred improvements and to equip himself with many needed tools and implements which will assist him to produce more crops, and with more certainty of a favorable return."

"Farm equipment sales in Canada during the year just closing will be approximately from 60 to 75 per cent above those of 1924. The increase in percentage is large because the year 1924 was one of the most unsatisfactory in the history of the industry."

Another good sign is that all records for grain shipments during the season of navigation on the Great Lakes have been broken by the shipments for the 1925 season. The total quantity of bushels of grain shipped—\$16,000,000 bushels, being 7,331,000 bushels more than the previous record of 1923, which was the first season in which shipments exceeded 300,000,000 bushels.

### Steel Buying Lower

In the iron and steel industry the strength of November production is being well maintained. However, with so many buyers covered for part of the first quarter of the new year, and some for all of it, the rate of new buying is naturally being held down.

It is now clear that material purchased through the first quarter of 1926, apart from that now under contract, will be at prices higher than those quoted today and higher than those prices which contract business for shipment up to March 31 has been accepted.

While Montreal steel clearings for the week ended Dec. 24 were lower than those for the corresponding period of last year, other Canadian cities showed increased. Montreal clearings were \$94,129,798, compared with \$116,553,968 last year. Winnipeg clearings, on the other hand, were up \$15,000,000 at \$77,305,974, and St. John and London also showed gains.

Production of coke in Canada during the month of November amounted to 156,183 tons, a decrease of 3 per cent from the record monthly production for the year in October, when the output totalled 161,414 tons.

According to a Government bulletin, wholesale prices will average higher than the 1924 average for the year will be 160. In 1924, it was 155.2. The increase of five points is largely due to the high prices prevailing at the beginning of the year on grain and wool.

### Electric Power Development

There was considerable development in the central electric station industry of the Dominion in 1924, according to the annual report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the last year there was no change in the number of power plants, but transmission and distribution lines were extended in every province, service being supplied to 150 municipalities compared with 144 in 1923.

The increase in capital during the year was 8 per cent. Capital invested in hydroelectric stations was increased by \$46,171,925 to \$107,114,449 or 8 per cent, whereas the investment in fuel stations showed a slight decrease.

Mineral production in British Columbia last year is reported to have been 1,025,000,000 pounds. The provincial mineralogist places the value of the product of the mines of that Province for the year at \$61,491,600, as a conservative figure, compared with a total of \$48,704,604 for 1924.

### COMMODITY MARKETS CLOSE

All commodity markets in New York will be closed Saturday, Jan. 2, 1926, these institutions having decided to recess until Monday. The New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb Market, and the New York Stock Exchange, however, will be open on Saturday night after observing the New Year's holiday.

### UNITED LIGHT & POWER

Great earnings of the United Light and Power Company for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1925, were \$38,072,548, an increase of \$2,021,109 over the previous 12 months. The 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1925, were \$16,420,532, an increase over the previous 12 months of \$2,574,791.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

## GENERAL PRICE RISE EFFECTED IN LIVE STOCK

### Runaway Market in Certain Kinds of Beef—Lambs and Hogs Strong

CHICAGO, Dec. 31 (Special)—Hogs and fat lambs held their pre-Christmas advance, relatively small country loadings accompanied by the absence of buyers, while the market in live trade in all species was active, largely in fat steers probably than other classes, although the latter registered a sharp downturn suffered at the close a week earlier.

The market in hams developed for fat hams, bulk hams and bacon, too, shared the upturn advancing 25 cents or more while hams in instances sold \$1 higher, the general advance ranging to 50 cents.

A measure of market calves led to upturns of \$1 to \$2, packers paying \$12.50 to \$13.50 as the week closed, rather top-heavy prices which threatened to fall as soon as severe weather conditions set in.

Shipments remaining the life of the hog trade, taking 25 to 30 per cent of the receipts, early in the week 160-pound averages sold upward to \$12.30, and the average cost that day was \$11.67, compared with an average for the previous week of \$11.

### Rising Prices Strong

Two weeks ago the average cost of hogs locally fell below \$10, subsequent improvement resulting from a combination of activity on the part of all buying interests, improvement in dressed hams, and price differentiation. Underweight hams continued to bring a premium, and 150 to 175-pound kinds went at \$12.15 to \$12.30 early in the week, while 240 to 300-pound butchers realized \$11.40 to \$11.65.

Western Electric, 55¢ ct., W.R.C., Washington, D. C. (449 Meters)

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (375 Meters)

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (312 Meters)

WCRB, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)

WDXR, Dallas, Tex. (345 Meters)

WEAF, New York City (345 Meters)

WFBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (322 Meters)

WFIR, Worcester, Mass. (345 Meters)

WJZ, New York City (345 Meters)

WJZ, New York City (345 Meters)

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (356 Meters)

WNEF, Atlanta, Ga. (388 Meters)

WPEL, Portland, Ore. (345 Meters)

WPSI, St. Louis, Mo. (345 Meters)

WQAM, Miami, Fla. (345 Meters)

WRC, Washington, D. C. (449 Meters)

WVIA, Scranton, Pa. (345 Meters)

WZB, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)

WZL, Louisville, Ky. (345 Meters)

## Local Classified

OTHER THAN UNITED STATES  
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, and maximum five lines. An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

FRANCE NICE  
(French Riviera)

TO LET—Unfurnished small apartment comprising large bedroom, kitchen and bath completely installed. Prices from Frs. 85.00 to Frs. 85.00 per year. Centrally located near sea. Apply.

J. NAHAPIET

Gloria, Mansion  
62 Promenade des Anglais

Nice, France

## FATIGUE GUESTS RECEIVED

MADAME ALAYONE, 22 Rue Paquet, Ville d'Avray, receives few paying guests. Address: Ville d'Avray.

FRENCH RIVIERA—Nice, Rossiere House, 22 Rue Rosalie; paying guests received; meals extra. M. BERNARD MCNAUL, AND GREENWELL.

MADAME ALAYONE, 22 Rue Paquet, Ville d'Avray, receives few paying guests. Address: Ville d'Avray.

FLORENCE, ITALY—MISS MURKHEAD, 11 Via Margutta, receives paying guests.

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE

ITALY—winter season, Pension Vinci Redighe; summer season from 1 June, Bed-and-breakfast.

## BOARD FOR STUDENTS

FRANCE—Visitors, Paris. Girls students appreciative of French home life may continue their study of music, art, sports, etc., in Paris. Address: Hotel "Sylvaine," charmingly situated on the edge of St. Cloud Forest, near Paris. Address: Hotel "Sylvaine," 10 Rue des Dames Marie, Ville d'Avray.

## TEACHERS

A few CHILDREN OF KINDER-GARTEN AGE will be received by American wife during the winter and spring months. Address MRS. KATHLEEN MCALISTER, 25 Rue Vital (Passy), Paris.

## FRENCH LESSONS

PARIS—French lady with experience is American college will give lessons in French, reasonable rates. Mlle. DUCROS, 104 Avenue Victor Hugo.

## MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

LADIES having showrooms likely to be come agents for very high class French, German, and Vienna gown manufacturers. Apply: Mrs. E. T. Christiane Monteiro, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

## In the Ship Lanes

By FRANKLIN SNOW  
MANEUVERING ships into a pier without the aid of tugs is economical to the lines operating the vessels if it is accomplished safely. Tide conditions govern the undertaking and turn the task of getting out too early or too late was anticipated makes the attempt hazardous.

Ships proceeding down stream in the Hudson River, New York, have the right of way, including vessels which were not built for the river, there are less easily managed than ships proceeding against the current, which answer their rudders more readily.

On a slack tide, ships as large as the Olympic, the White Star liner, taken into the pier without tugs, when an ebb tide often requires as many as a dozen tugs to get the larger ships into their piers.

On a Sunday noon last summer, at 11 A.M., with a fleet of ships departing for Europe, the Hudson River presented the spectacle of several large vessels drifting almost broadside down stream. The explanation offered was that the tugs had been unable to prevent the ships from straightening out after backing out from their piers. Their captains were unable to call for sufficient speed to give them steering way as they would have them into the pier on one side of the stream or the other before they could have been turned. One by one, as they reached the lower end of Manhattan Island, the ships straightened themselves out and proceeded down toward the Lower Bay.

Turning on the tide in the Savannah River brought fame to Captain Catherine of the Savannah Line, who at one time was said to be the only captain entering the port who could accomplish this.

## B. &amp; M. Coal Terminal

Improvements to be made at Mystic Wharf, Boston, the principal pier of the Boston & Maine Railroad, include a modern coal distributing plant which will transfer coal from ships to cars or to storage at a rate of 6000 tons each eight-hour working day. Three steel loading towers, two improved steel towers and storage facilities for 150,000 tons will make it among the largest coal terminals in New England. Storage facilities, both for company and commercial coal, may later be increased to 320,000 tons. The normal volume of coal handled is expected to be 1,000,000 tons a year.

Prompter release of vessels can be effected, while the company will be provided with a substantial reserve base for fuel and commercial coal moving in and out of the port.

New York-Havana Express  
Express service between New York and Havana has been arranged by the Ward Line, commencing Jan. 9. The steamers Siboney and Orizaba will sail weekly. Commodity rates, including round trip in three days. Both ships have recently been reconditioned and are fitted particularly for operation in semitropical waters.

Regular weekly service between New York, Panama, and Vera Cruz, Mex., will be maintained by the Ward Line, with the steamships Porto Rico, Monterey and Mexico. A round trip by either ship will be arranged in conjunction with the Clyde Line. Going by the Ward steamer to Havana, return to Miami may then be made on the Seawise of the Clyde Line, from whence the trip north can be continued on the new steamer Miami-New York ships of the Clyde Line.

## Shipping Board Fleet

Capt. Elmer E. Crowley, recently appointed president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, is taking active steps toward disposing of the shipping board fleet. The American Republics Lines, now operating between the North Atlantic and Gulf ports and the east coast of South America, is to be sold shortly. It is reported and the Munson Lines, which is well established in this trade, is expected to be a strong bidder for this additional fleet.

On the Pacific, the Admiral-Oriental Line from Seattle to the Orient is also to be sold. The dollar interest, now managed by the service, is the market for this profitable line. By obtaining it, they would become owners of all the principal American lines and would add freight lines to the trans-Pacific trade. Other shipping companies are also to be put on the market. It is said.

Intercoastal lumber traffic is reaching large proportions due to the building boom at Miami. Reports from the north Pacific coast indicate the

## ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## DENMARK

Copenhagen

## TEACHER OF PIANO

MRS. ELLEN LINDE

Forchhammersvej 12, Tel. Nors 4103

## ENGLAND

London

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S  
TEA ROOM  
Especially for the Toilet

DAYMARD'S

50 &amp; 52 Piccadilly Rd., N. W. 1

Close Thursday 3 P.M. Open Saturdays

Tel. 4260

## FRANCE

Beaulieu-Sur-Mer

Open 1st October End of June

HOTEL PENSION DE LONDRES

Family House, Central Heating.

Large Garden, Elevated Situation.

## Menton

DAVINGTON TEA ROOM—LIGHT LUNCHES

Pausanias du Cap Martin

(Front door to the Palace)

RUE SAINT AUGUSTIN

24 Rue Saint-Augustin (near Opera)

Phone: Gutenberg 18-45

Luncheon, Fri. 12. Dinner, Fra. 20.

Paris, France—8 Rue Moléne (Opéra)

Mode, Gowns, Coats

and Styles, Ready-to-wear

Exclusively Executed

Phone: Gutenberg 52-09

Ladies' Tailor

Specialties

CALENDARS &amp; CATALOGUES

Tel. Archives 26-89

THE MAISON RUFFIE

11 Rue Saint-Augustin (Opéra)

Always on hand a good stock of

Clothing, Linen, Household Goods,

Trunks, Tea Services, Linen, Lingerie,

Immediate delivery to residents. English spoken. Photo Central 65-86.

DRESSMAKER

18 Rue Royale

Phone: Central 41-01

Madame DORNAC

Would like you to visit her establishment to

present you a selection of stylish gowns with

Parisian and American shoulders. Best quality. Moderate prices.

FURS—PELTS—COATS

Remodeling a Specialty

CHARLES SILBERSTEIN

26 Rue Laborde

A SERVICE BUREAU

THAT FILLS YOUR NEEDS

Reservations made for Hotels, Passengers, etc.

Professional services, writing, fine and

photographing.

MM. WEBER-SIMONOT

8 Rue de Richelieu

ROBIN RESTAURANT DES ALPES

10 Rue du Marché Saint-Honoré

Home Cooking, Fish, Chiken, Eggs, Potatoes, Chicken and Turkey A Specialty

English Spoken—See Hebia Espagnol

CORSET and Belt Specialties

SYLVIE BISSON

34 Avenue de l'Opera

We also carry Lingerie

Phone: Gutenberg 44-94

Ladies' Tailor

FURRIER

ANTOINE DECOLLOGNE

36 Rue des Petits Champs

GERMANY

Berlin

TAILORING

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

RICHARD TETZLAFF

Berndt, S. W. 65

Friedrichstrasse 39

Telephone: Dönhoff 4425

ROBES—MANTEAUX—SUITS

50 large hours from Frs. 800

Assorted Colors

ANNE TTE

3 Rue Léon Cognet, Near Parc Monceau

Metro: Courcelles

PRINTING and Stationery

HERBERT CLARKE

32 Rue Saint-Honoré

Tel. Central 26-82

FABIO INNOCENTI

MEN'S TAILOR

WILL INTERPRET

HELP YOU SHOP

GUIDE TO PARIS

WHOLESALE SHOPPING

4 Rue Eugène-Manuel, Paris 16th.

Phone: Astoria 2-0000

H. J. HOWARD

STATIONERS &amp; ENGRAVERS

2 Rue Cambon, Tel. Gutenberg 29-25

"Home" and "Society" Invitations

Practical stock of loose-leaf, Photo albums, Address Books, Engagements, Lock &amp; a/c books and Diaries.

MARCEL-COIFFEUR

Waterwaving, Shampooing, and Manicure.

S. Adriatic, White Star, Tel. 55-54, 8 Rue Bourdon (very near la Conciergerie).

Light Lunches from noon

Old schooners have been pressed into this service, while some of the fastest sailing vessels on the Pacific are also profiting by the unprecedented success of the service. The first sailing race from Vancouver, Wash., to Honolulu, May 27, was won by the Seafair, a 100-foot long boat, which completed the 3,000-mile distance in 10 days, averaging 30 miles a day. The Seafair, the first boat to cross the Pacific in record time, was built for the express purpose of racing.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## MASSACHUSETTS

**BAGLEY'S Y.D. GARAGE**  
STORAGE, GASOLINE  
AND ACCESSORIES  
208-210 Westford St. Phone 8147-W  
EMERGENCY TRUCK

**BELL'S FOOD SHOP**  
12 Bridge Street  
Whole Wheat Bread

**MORSE & BEALS**  
FLORISTS  
Fairburn Bldg. Phone 4400

Lynn

"The House for Service"  
It's not the OUTSIDE

appearance that determines the value of furniture. How is it made under the cover? That's what we like to tell you about.

**W. B. GIFFORD**  
97-99 Market Street, Lynn

## Hill-Welch Co.

For Furniture, Rugs,  
Interior Decorations of  
the Better Sort

We extend a welcome to you to  
visit our new store

Ann Russell Frocks  
for Little Girls

Original in Design, Attractive in Appearance, Reasonable in Price. Three years of service in Frockmaking and Satisfaction are synonymous. Samples sent on request.

• ANN RUSSELL, Lynn, Mass.  
73 Eutaw Avenue, Lynn, Mass.  
Breakers 4095-J

Try a Pair of  
(Warburton Custom Shoes)

Built as you want them  
from the best leather  
N. C. WARBURTON'S  
475 Union St., Vamp Building  
Shoe Repairing Skillfully Done

We Have a Service Suitable  
for Every Household

Whyte's Enterprise Laundry

83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

**COAL**  
Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood  
Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall  
Incorporated 8 Central Square

**M. M. Spiller**  
LADIES' APPAREL SHOP

147 BROAD STREET Tel. 2820

**Malden**

Our Leaders  
Dorothy Dodd,  
The Arch Preserver  
The Cantilever

**HIGGINS**  
102 PLEASANT STREET

Mark Down Sales  
throughout the month of January will  
offer many opportunities for substantial  
savings on needed merchandise.

F. N. JOSLIN COMPANY

Malden Square

After Christmas  
Mark-Downs  
in All Departments

Hopkins-Blakeslee Co.

45 Pleasant Street, Malden

C. L. ADAMS  
Dry Goods Specialty Shop  
ODD FELLOWS BLDG., MALDEN, MASS.  
Phone 9596

DOROTHY BENHAM

Millinery  
147 Pleasant St. Malden

New Bedford

We Wish All Our  
Friends and Customers

A Happy New Year

BATES, KIRBY CO.,  
596 Pleasant Street

**HOME MADE**  
**SAUSAGE MEAT**  
FRESH BURE. Tel. 8483

Hartley, Hammond Co.  
Sanitary Plumbing

126 Acuahne Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

JAMES E. LILLEY

Meats, Groceries and Provisions

Tel. 1849 Cor. Cedar and Parker Sts.

Mitchell's Dairy

Milk-Cream-Buttermilk

187 Mt. Vernon St. Tel. 2826

OLSON & APPLEBY

General Contractors

Houses, Mills, Stores and Alterations  
and Repairs

## MASSACHUSETTS

## New Bedford

**Everything for the Home**  
THE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNISHING COMPANY  
Purchase Street, Corner Kempton

**Tabor**  
Furniture Company  
New Bedford, Mass.  
REAL GOOD FURNITURE  
for Every Room in the House

**Gulf Hill Dairy**  
Pure Milk  
and Cream  
J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.  
SO. DARTMOUTH, MASS. Tel. 3801

**MILLINERY**  
Great Reduction  
in prices on millinery

**WRIGHT & CHILDS**  
80 Middle Street Tel. 1971

**Distinctive Wall Paper**

Painters and Paper Hangers  
RELIABLE WORKMEN  
Herman H. Hathaway  
Tel. 4567 87 Main St., Fairhaven, Mass.

**Wiley's Inc.**

Distinctive Apparel for  
Women and Misses  
UNION ST. AT 250, NEW BEDFORD

We Should Be Glad to Have You  
Start the New Year  
by Opening an Account with

**CUMMINGS & CUMMINGS**  
98-104 William Street

New Year's Cards  
and Framed Mottoes  
THE PRINT SHOP

8 South Sixth Street

Best Wishes for a  
HAPPY NEW YEAR

The Radio Research Laboratories  
512 County Street Tel. 1327

MACOMBER ICE CREAM

Wishing You A Happy New Year and  
thank you for your patronage the  
past year.

159 Mill Street Tel. 669

A. C. THOMPSON  
Electrical Contractor

Fixtures and Supplies  
931 Purchase St. Tel. 566

**Newburyport**

Useful Christmas Gifts

Closing out our entire line of Kitchen  
Ware. Take advantage of these exceptional  
bargains. Shop here and get the

bargains.

Martin W. Dugan Co.

6-10 Market Sq. Tel. 140

**AUSTIN'S**  
HOME MADE CANDY  
A SPECIALTY

Lovell and Covel Masterpieces

Ice Cream of All Kinds  
Packed, and Delivered

33 State Street Tel. 548-W

Men's TOGGERY SHOP, INC.

CO. STATE AND JEFFERSON STS.

Best Wishes for a Happy New Year  
To Our New Patrons of

The Christian Science Monitor

Yours for Business

An Old Stand in a New Store

STAR GROCERY, INC.

The Sunday Market

Groceries-Meat-Vegetables

71 Pleasant St. Tel. 888

STOP FOR  
GASOLINE AND OIL

At True's Filling Station

Next to Nash Sales Room

At the end of the Turnpike

HIGH STREET SERVICE STATION

Auto Painting Lee Tires

Cor. High and Ashland Streets

LEVI WILLCUT, Prop. Tel. 1560

**Newton**

RUANE—Flowers

FOUR STORES

77 Walnut Street, Newtonville

Newton North 5098

24 Mt. Auburn Street, Watertown

Newton North 4972

705 Main Street, Waltham

Waltham 1785

307 Moody Street, Waltham

Waltham 3740 and 3741

**Newton Center**

Shop in the Shop Where  
Everybody Shops

BOND'S CONVENIENCE SHOP

Dry Goods and Notions

Two Stores

Bray Block 1405 Washington St.

West Newton

CALENDARS—BLOTTERS

LEATHER GOODS—for Advertising Purposes

HOLIDAY GREETINGS—Business & Personal

RUPERT A. FAIRBAIRN

19, Hanover St., Newton Centre

1884-5

**Newtownville**

MARSTON'S

HOME BAKERY

Where you get the best that's made.

Our whole wheat bread has no equal.

RESTAURANT

All home cooking

Newton North 416-M

Night and Day Service

ALFRED E. FULLER

General Insurance

Houses, Mills, Stores and Alterations  
and Repairs

General Contractors

Mitchell's Dairy

Milk-Cream-Buttermilk

187 Mt. Vernon St. Tel. 2826

OLSON & APPLEBY

General Contractors

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and Repairs</

## ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## NEW YORK

Buffalo  
(Continued)

**STANLEY & MILLER**  
ANTQUES  
Bought and Sold in Rough or Finished  
206 Main Street  
Buffalo, N. Y.

## Cortland

**L. D. TICKNOR COMPANY**  
Furniture and Rugs  
We appreciate your patronage  
and good will. Special low prices  
for December

**THE NATIONAL BANK  
of CORTLAND**  
We Invite Your Account

**MRS. TWITCHELL'S  
GIFT SHOP**

Holiday Display

Exclusive but not expensive  
CORTLAND HOUSE CORNER  
Cortland, N. Y.

## Elmira

**Solemars**  
Pianos and Player Pianos;  
Always Satisfy

**M. DOYLE MARKS**  
309 E. Water Street, Elmira, N. Y.

The Gorton Company  
107 E. WATER STREET

Elmira New York's Quality  
Woman's Shop

## Fine

Home-Made Candy  
Ice Cream and Lunces

Crayton's Candy Shop  
110 N. Main Street, Elmira, N. Y.

When in Elmira Visit

Tepper Brothers

We always offer more for  
your money.

Quality Merchandise! Lower Prices!

**Swan & Sons-Morse Co., Inc.**  
Insurance

Hulett Building Elmira, N. Y.

## GRAYS

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

264 N. Main St., Elmira, N. Y.

The Barnard Bakeshop Inc.

QUALITY BAKERS

Corning Elmira Binghamton

Wright Electric Co.

Everything Electrical

118 North Main St., Elmira, N. Y.

**Far Rockaway**

Say it with Flowers

DALSIMER, Florist

1920 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway

Telephone 0700 F. R.

**Fort Edward**

FRED A. DAVIS

Insurance and Real Estate

Crane Building, Fort Edward, N. Y.

**Jamestown**

ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.

Jamestown's

Big

Department

Store

The Silk and Specialty Shop

MASONIC TEMPLE

Specializing in Silks, Woolens and

Cotton Dress Goods

WE CARRY VARIOUS PATTERNS

The Weborg Towel Factory

114 McKinley Avenue

Firsts and Seconds

Open Evenings

Mathews Corset Shop

107 UNION STREET

We sell Corsets and Underwear

to fit all figures

All styles of silk Underwear

and Good Hosiery

**WADE BROTHERS**

Fine Shoes and Hosiery

806 Main Street

BASSETT

Square Deal Jewelers

302 MAIN STREET

**LANDY BROTHERS**

TAILORS

DYERS

2 East Second Street

Telephone 2265-3

ed Star Lubrication Service, Inc.

114 East Fourth Street

Texaco Gasoline Motor Oils

MAUSER'S GREENHOUSE

70 McDowell Avenue

can supply Flowers and Plants

for all occasions.

## NEW YORK

## NEW YORK

## (Continued)

**Five Point Grocereria**  
Main, Pine and Eighth Sts.  
Finer of Groceries, Fruits and  
Vegetables  
We deliver for 10c.

**JOSEPH K. ROGERS**

**BROWN'S CREAMERY**  
205 Prendergast Avenue  
Full line of Fancy Groceries, Daggert's  
Confections, Baked Goods and Ice  
Cream, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

**A. B. MANLEY**

Insurance plus Service  
200 Wellman Building  
West Third Street

**Kenmore**

**THE ALCOBAR COMPANY**  
Home-Made Biscuits and Ice Cream.  
Try a box of our Chocolate Coated  
Nuts, Fruits and Specialties

**Ehrlich's Quality Shop**

After January 1st, we will conduct  
a sale in which all our mer-  
chandise will be sold at reduced  
prices.

**GEORGE J. SCHLEHR**

Jeweler and Gift Shoppe  
Expert Watch Repairing  
Greeting Cards

**HARRY J. GALLE**

12 Markets  
Delaware Ave. at La Salle Riv. 1902  
**THE MOORE HAT SHOPPE**

Millinery—Dresses—Hosiery  
222 Delaware Ave.

"Try NEUSTADT'S First"

\$4.50 per yard. Carter's  
Union Store. \$2.20 and \$2.00 a yard. Carter's  
Blankets and Quilts. Complete line of Dry  
Footwear and Men's Furnishings. Rubber  
Footwear.

270 Delaware Avenue RL 3246

**BARBER & WILSON, Inc.**

2672 Delaware Avenue

HYGRADE EQUIPMENT SERVICE C.

AGENCY, 182 West 138th Street

Automobile specialists featuring experienced  
engineers, couples and mechanics in every country; first-  
class busses, trucks and housekeepers; ref-  
erences certified. Call Morningdale 7282

**HAMILTON & CLARK, INC.**

A Good Place to Buy Furniture

2000 Delaware Ave. Riv. 1926

WE DELIVER ANYWHERE

**IRWIN'S GROCERY**

For Your Daily Grocery Needs

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

We Deliver

279 Delaware Ave. Riv. 3253

**SPEIDEL'S BAKERY**

2006 Delaware Avenue

Pure Baked Goods

Fresh Daily

**Mount Vernon**

Phones: Oakwood 9128-29

**KAPLAN'S MARKET**

A. KAPLAN, Prop.

52 South Fourth Ave. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Branches:

471 So. 5th Ave. Mt. Vernon  
70 Pondfield Road, Bronxville

**MOUNT VERNON**

Attractive homes for sale or rent—  
conveniently located in restricted  
sections only.

**R. R. RAGETTE, Realtor**

16-18 E. 1st Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

**The Progressive Valet**

Repairing—Cleaning—Dyeing

118 Prospect Avenue

Phone: Oakwood 9200-921

**A. LAURICELLA & SONS**

High Grade

Groceries, Fruits and

Vegetables

53 So. 4th Ave. Tel. Oak 9128-9129

**MISS MARIE SCHEIER**

Permanent Waving

Shampooing

Manicuring

12 East First St. Tel. Oakwood 9899

**CLARE BELLE**

5th Days

Luncheon 65c-\$1.00

Sunday Dinner \$1.25

23 Cottage Ave. Phone: C. 1259

**CHARLES J. SCHOEN**

Insurance

P. A. Murray Agency, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Tel. Oak 9427 & 8

**WALTER F. OZMON**

PLUMBING CONTRACTOR

East Second Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Res. Phone: Hillcrest 1751-W

**The Acme Painting Co.**

HEADLEY SEVALDSEN, Prop.

227 So. Fifth Ave. Tel. Oak 9162

**FITZGIBBON'S**

STORAGE WAREHOUSE

Local and Long Distance Moving  
Packing, Crating and Shipping

45 South 3rd Avenue. Phone: Oak 8577

**BON TON DAIRY**

BUTTER and EGGS

Tel. Oak 8631

**The MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY**

Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Resources over \$10,000,000.00

Invites Your Banking Business

**FRED C. ROSCHER**

Stationery

20 CORONA TYPEWRITERS

19 South 4th Avenue

**M. M. E. BLAND**

</

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

Since that day when the first protective tariff schedule was adopted in the United States, and probably long before that time, the theory and practice of protection have been assailed and defended by its enemies and its champions almost continuously.

Theoretically, at least, there are those among party leaders and national legislators who choose to claim that they are free traders, or at least that tariff schedules can only be defended when they are applied for the purposes of providing revenues, but never when the imposition of import duties is designed only to protect the American manufacturer, producer, or working-man in the enjoyment of larger profits or higher wages. Equally insistent and persuasive are those champions of the declared policy of protection, who defend their position solely upon the theory that the opportunities of the American producers should be safeguarded in the interests of progress and prosperity.

But it is inevitable, no doubt, that in the administration of a law which seeks to perpetuate this protective policy, gross inequalities in the distribution of benefits and privileges should result. It has been insisted that the western and southern states have been compelled for many years to pay an indirect tribute to the manufacturers and workers in the eastern states. For a generation or more the east has held the balance of power in national politics, especially in the shaping and application of tariff schedules. This has been due, primarily, to the fact that the east has been a unit in its defense of the protective tariff theory, while the opposition has been, in the main, scattered and unorganized. The result has been that while occasional and more or less unimportant concessions have been made to the representatives of those theoretically opposed to protection, the direct benefits of the policy have not been felt in any appreciable degree by the people who comprise the great agricultural class of the west and south.

It is insisted, and perhaps not without reason, that whatever benefits are derived as a result of the application of the protective policy have been shared, indirectly, by all the people of the United States. But the western and southern farmers are becoming more and more insistent that their own industry be considered as a basic one, and that in the future it shall not be necessary for them to remain the residuary beneficiaries of an uncertain and indefinite system of distribution. The warning sounded by Senator Capper of Kansas, Republican spokesman for the western farmers, in addressing the tariff conference called by the Farmers' National Council a few days ago, to the effect that unless the existing tariff law is revised in the interest of the farmer a political upheaval in the west may destroy the entire system of protection, is not the first ominous note which has served to make the problem a continuing and perennial one.

It was in response to a similar insistent demand that it was sought, through the creation of the United States Tariff Commission, to make it possible to adjust schedules and distribute benefits so equitably and fairly that the tariff should no longer remain a perplexing partisan or political issue. But it was insisted by a speaker who addressed the American Economic Association at its meeting in New York recently, that this hope "has proved in some respects utopian." The gentleman who used this expression was Dr. F. W. Taussig, Harvard University economist, who served as chairman of the commission from 1917 to 1919. His indictment against the commission is that it was groomed to serve partisan politics, rather than unbiased research into facts. He stated it as his opinion that the way to stabilize a national commercial policy lay in settling tariff rates once and for all, rather than in maintaining flexible schedules. Edward P. Costigan, at present a member of the commission, declared that within the last year the United States Tariff Commission, taken as a whole, has ceased to represent disinterested and nonpartisan independence.

There the matter rests, almost at the beginning of the long session of Congress. It is no secret that it was the hope of Administration leaders in the House and Senate that any important tariff legislation might be avoided at this time. But the issue is presented with an insistence that cannot long be ignored. Senator Capper speaks for powerful and influential delegation in Congress. In complete sympathy with the cause he espouses are hardly less influential Democratic leaders in and out of Congress. With some adroitness they quote the western farmer as feeling that New England and the east have had too much to say about the rates fixed by the existing law, at the expense of the west. There, somewhat tersely stated, is the tariff issue as it presents itself today. It must be dealt with, sooner or later, upon that basis.

Congested districts in Scotland—and they are notoriously numerous—see a prospect of relief in the decision of the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists not to "boycott" steel houses when erected at unskilled labor rates.

Hitherto the demand for high building trade wages has proved an insurmountable barrier to the construction of dwellings. The price of stone or brick houses is prohibitive, and although the steel substitute has met with considerable opposition, on the ground that it is impracticable, there is not the slightest question that immediate action is necessary to meet a situation that is growing more acute daily.

It is estimated that in Scotland the deficit in houses is 150,000. The population, roughly speaking, is 4,500,000. No effort of the imagination is required to appreciate what this means. Glasgow alone has 40,000 families living in one-

room "houses," while the two-room "houses" are occupied by 113,000 families. When Stanley Baldwin, the British Premier, recently visited the Clyde he was so impressed with the inadequacy of accommodations that he offered a further government subsidy to encourage house building.

The poor response to his offer, and the rigid attitude of the trade unions, caused the Government to take a firm stand. It decided to challenge the trade unions, by erecting steel houses. Speaking with reference to the subject, Sir John Gilmore, Secretary for Scotland, said: "We intend to build these houses and from whatever quarter opposition comes, the Government, if it has not sufficient power in its hands, will not hesitate to ask for it." Only a few days elapsed before the announcement came that the machinists who supply the frames for the steel houses would not stand in the way.

Deplorable housing conditions has been laid the rapid growth of militant Socialism on the Clyde, and on the Tay. Both on the west coast and on the east there are slum areas where the people are huddled together in tenements to which the sunlight and fresh air seem to have no access. Few visitors can forget the wretched sights in the Gallowgate of Glasgow, the Canongate of Edinburgh, the Overgate of Dundee, or the triangular region of the Scouringburn over which the sanitary inspectors are obliged to keep a close watch. And the inhabitants of these districts are all desirous of bettering their conditions.

It is a fiction circulated by the partially informed that slum dwellers do not care to rise above their present surroundings. An occasional case is cited to support this view. Yet those who have thoroughly studied the problem assert that the bulk of the people in the poorer districts would leap at an opportunity to avail themselves of a better home if they could enter it with the assurance that its upkeep would not be beyond their means. An artisan with 50 shillings a week cannot spend 15 shillings a week for rent, and support a family. Moreover he cannot afford the cost of transportation which a home in the suburb involves. He must live near his work. His expenses must be kept down. Hence the congestion.

But a partial solution to the problem appears in sight with the acceptance of the Government plan for steel houses. These can be erected at comparatively small cost, and the time occupied in construction is only from one to three weeks. Union demands, by the very nature of the problem, must be subordinated to the public welfare. The unions are called upon to broaden their vision. In taking the step it has done, the machinists' society has shown the way.

Although 1926 will include in its agenda a total eclipse of the sun, as did 1925, there won't be nearly as many people who will have the opportunity to observe its phenomena understandingly as was the case nearly a year ago. For on this occasion the region of totality will embrace Sumatra, Borneo, eastern India and the Indian Ocean. Of course this does not mean, however, that the physical scientists are not planning to obtain some wonderful results during the three minutes that will see the entire Indian Ocean steeped in an enchanting darkness, for several expeditions will travel half around the world for the occasion. There is no telling what wonders this eclipse may reveal; according to David W. Todd, professor emeritus of astronomy at Amherst, the 1925 one "helped astronomical science advance a thousand years." Anyhow, it is gratifying that the world no longer regards these phenomena as mysterious and ominous beyond description, "as when the sun"

from behind the moon,  
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds  
On half the nations, and with fear of change  
Perplexes monarchs.

Whatever may be the terms finally agreed upon in the conferences between the representatives of the striking miners in the anthracite fields of the United States and the agents and spokesmen of the employing operators, it would appear that the chief accomplishment of the strike has been to impress upon the public, and upon Congress, the necessity of providing a method which will be effective in preventing any future interruption of production in the mines. Perhaps, if it is found possible to perfect such a plan, the losses and inconvenience already suffered will be counted as well worth while, assuming that the end desired could have been attained in no other way. Whatever may be the basis of the settlement reached in composing the differences between the workers and their employers, it is not likely that the gains to the men can offset the losses already incurred.

But if it is found that this prolonged and deplorable interruption in the operation of what is really a basic industry has emphasized the necessity of providing an adequate safeguard against such an economic disaster in the future, these losses can be written off and forgotten. Just what means may be employed does not yet appear. It is indicated that Congress proposes either to prevent the calling of such a strike in the first instance, or to provide the machinery which will end it immediately if it becomes apparent that its continuance would menace the public safety. It is not imagined that labor, generally speaking, would welcome the adoption of either of these plans. There has long prevailed the belief that the worker has the right to quit his employment at will. This has been interpreted, perhaps quite liberally, to include the right to induce others in the same or kindred employments to strike, and to use such means as are deemed necessary to prevent production until the demands made have been met or adjusted.

When it is proposed, by law, to compel the strikers to continue in their employment pending the enforced arbitration of their grievances, then this supposed inalienable right to stop work is denied. But there is a somewhat harsh and disquieting alternative proposed. This is that unless the discontented workers in a basic industry agree to continue operations and submit

their case to an impartial arbitral court or commission, then the physical properties involved shall be taken over and operated by the public for its own protection. This latter provision is made a part of the so-called Treadaway bill, which provides that when the Nation's fuel supply is threatened by a suspension of mining, the President, through the Secretary of Commerce, shall have authority to take over the mines and operate them. This particular measure was introduced by the Representative from Massachusetts to meet the recommendation contained in President Coolidge's recent message to Congress. Another bill introduced by Mr. Treadaway provides for the creation of a permanent commission that shall study conditions in the coal fields and make annual reports to the President. A measure proposed by Representative Black of New York provides for the creation of a government corporation which shall have the power to take over the mines and administer them at any time when their operation under private auspices is suspended to the disadvantage of the public.

It is not probable that either the operators or the miners would regard favorably any such action by Congress. Thus there is renewed hope, expressed quite generally by those in touch with the situation, that whatever concessions are necessary to insure an early settlement of the strike will be made at conferences already arranged.

The manner in which international misunderstandings sometimes arise, with the ease whereby unfortunate errors may occur, is shown by an incident illustrated in the columns of the London morning papers recently. All of the better class papers contained on the morning in question rather complete summaries of the annual report of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, giving figures of the financial operations of the Treasury and explaining why certain policies have been followed during the past year.

One point in the report in which great interest is felt in all European countries, and which had heretofore not been officially discussed, was the refusal of the Treasury to approve loans by America to those countries of Europe which have not as yet funded their war debts owed to the American taxpayers. On this point, one of the papers which take great pains to have its cable news accurate, and which has attained a very high standard in this respect, printed the following quotation from Mr. Mellon's remarks: "Early in 1925, after much consideration, it was decided, contrary to the best interests of the United States, not to permit foreign governments who refused to adjust or to make reasonable efforts to adjust their debts to the United States to finance any portion of their requirements in this country."

The clause "contrary to the best interests of the United States," made it appear that the Treasury had taken this step solely for the benefit of its debtors and against the interests of American lenders. In short, it put a most hypocritical version on the whole matter and will doubtless be followed by letters to the editor, couched in sarcastic language, calling attention to this alleged altruism on the part of the United States.

What Mr. Mellon actually said, as was correctly reported in at least three other London morning papers, was this: "Early in 1925, after much consideration, it was decided that it was contrary to the best interests, etc." The loss in cabling of the three little words "that it was," made a great deal of difference in the way in which the reader understands the sentence. Perhaps the moral of an incident of this sort, on either side of the Atlantic, is to remember that things are not always what they seem, and that it doesn't do to place too hasty a construction on versions of matters which must be cabled some 3000 miles, and are subject to many possibilities of error and misconception.

During the last year the Permanent Court of International Justice has grown in the confidence of the people of every land. Working often in the background and without headline publicity, the World Court has marshaled the conscience of the world in support of law and order on an international scale. The debate which is to decide the issue of America's adhesion to this court was opened in the United States Senate by Senator Swanson on Dec. 17. It is expected that, when the gavel falls and the debate is over, the question of America's entrance into the World Court will be decided in the affirmative.

The Chinese Tariff Conference which opened in Peking on Oct. 26 resulted in a new and better understanding between China and the powers there represented. A policy of tariff autonomy has been agreed upon. One more of the possible occasions for war between the East and the West has thereby been eliminated.

In any review of the year's progress toward a warless world mention should be made of the American protocol for the suppression of chemical and bacteriological warfare that was signed during the past summer at the Geneva Arms Traffic Conference by the representatives of twenty-nine nations.

Reference has already been made to the International Disarmament Conference that is just now being planned by the League of Nations, and the invitation to which President Coolidge will unquestionably submit to the Senate within the near future. Both naval and land armaments are to be included on the agenda of the forthcoming conference. Simultaneously the question of the abolition of the submarine is being definitely proposed by certain of the great powers.

The French proposal for an International Economic Conference has been favorably considered by the League Assembly, and if held it will play a large part in the commercial and industrial reconstruction of Europe and the East.

Such are the political and diplomatic advances toward the consummation of peace that have been made during the past year. The Treaty of Locarno, the peaceful settlement of the Greco-Bulgarian affair, the increasing influence of the League of Nations, the growing influence of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the strong likelihood of American adhesion thereto, the gratifying results of the Chinese Tariff Conference, the convening of the Geneva Arms Traffic Conference, and the issuance by the League of Invitations for an International Disarmament Conference.

It is futile to assume that because of these triumphs in statesmanship world peace will follow with a fixed and unbroken regularity. For good or ill human nature is not so easily channeled. But he is unseeing indeed, who cannot notice in this unfolding process a trustworthy indication of that day when the hill and the valley will be reversed with the Christians song of peace on earth and good will toward men.

The year has brought into still bolder relief the part which education is to play in the attainment of this new world-order of peace and brotherhood. The World Federation of Education Associations is organized, in the language of its constitution, "to cultivate international good will and to promote the interests of peace throughout the world."

For the furtherance of that objective 1200 of the world's educators from more than forty nations assembled in Edinburgh during late July, and there laid the foundations of an enduring peace through the cultivation of a new world-mindedness.

The most promising feature of this new approach to the solution of the problem of peace is that it begins at the right end. From time immemorial we have pursued the hopes of tomorrow on the prejudices of maturity. A new start has now been made, this time with the children. It is being wisely assumed that the likelihood of international conflict is reassuringly diminished where mutual understanding is cultivated. It is ignorance and suspicion of one another that sharpens the swords and the sabers of militarism.

How is this campaign for peace to be carried forth? First through a well-organized revamping of text books. Not only are histories to be rewritten but geographies as well. Differences will no longer be accentuated. Likenesses will be emphasized. Peoples across

## "The Victories of Peace"

The year 1925 marks the achievement of a new era in the history of the world. Greater advances have been made in the interest of world peace during the last twelve months than in any like period of time in the world's history. Coming so soon after the Great War these events are all the more significant. What we are witnessing today is the birth of a new spirit that promises to release mankind from its shackles of a destroying militarism.

We are not unaware of the great difficulties yet to be overcome before the swords of the nations shall have been sheathed. But we take courage for the future as we reflect upon the far-reaching successes of the past. We shall state briefly a few of the major events and influences that have become operative for the advancement of international justice and good will since the Christmas season of a year ago.

In the realm of diplomacy and statesmanship we have the miracle of Locarno. The signing of those agreements in London on Dec. 1 represents the beginning of a new method of international friendship. Hereafter the nations of Europe will come together for the discussion of their common problems as bosom friends, not as potential enemies. As long as the causes of suspicion and fear divided the peoples of the Continent into hostile groups there could be no peace. But Locarno has bridged that chasm. The way is now open for friend and foe to forget and forgive in the building of a new civilization.

These treaties oblige Germany, France, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia to submit their differences either to a conciliation commission or to the Permanent Court of International Justice. Italy and Great Britain pledge their help in maintaining the integrity of German territory against the aggression of France or Belgium and of France and Belgium territory from invasion on the part of Germany. Treaties of mutual guarantees were written at Locarno between France, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The Rhine zone is to be "demilitarized." France and Germany "mutually undertake that they will in no case attack or invade each other or resort to war against each other."

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War as a cosmic necessity will be made the subject of a special inquiry, consideration being given to the possible contribution of education in the ultimate outlawry of war. Public opinion is to be cultivated for the creation of bureaus of conciliation within departments of state, thus making the pursuit of peace the official business of governmental procedure.

What amazing progress! What a leap into the future!

The hope that civilization may yet be spared grows brighter and brighter.

In many other ways the past year has witnessed the steady growth of this new purpose to pacify the world through education. The Walter Hines Page School of International Relations will date from the current year.

"We propose to establish a School of International Relations," said Oberlin D. Young, Jr., of Hopkins on Feb. 23, "for the purpose of inquiry and research to help nations and the people of the world to live together in prosperity and in peace." There will presently go forth from the halls of this university a steady stream of young men and women whose perspective will have been sufficiently broadened to include the world.

Chairs and professorships in international relations are being added to the teaching equipment of scores of high schools, colleges and universities. The Institute of Pacific Relations that convened in Honolulu for the first time on July 1, represents still another attempt to educate the public mind to think in terms of peace.

Many of the foremost men of Canada, Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and the United States sat down at the massive table to solve by conference the problems of the Pacific. The Institute of Politics at Williamsburg raised voices again during the past summer in behalf of world understanding. The Geneva Institute is attracting to itself an ever-increasing number of students from all over the world.

These conferences and discussion groups are adding tremendously to the sum total of human intelligence, and in so doing are paralyzing the shrews of war. Education is doing its full share in ringing in the thousand years of peace of which Tennyson dreamed.

But there is a spiritual illiteracy that is more fatal to progress than the massed ignorance of the uneducated. Until the moral obtuseness of the human race has been supplanted by ethical standards sustained by spiritual sanctions, the efforts of the educators and the statesmen will end in confusion. It is just at this point that religion steps from behind the scenes and takes its proper place on the stage of human affairs.

The International Conference on Life and Work that met in Stockholm Aug. 19-30 was the boldest effort ever made in the name of religion to save mankind from the curse of divisiveness and all its attendant evils. It was at Stockholm where religion withdrew from its cloistered shelter and took up its vigil at the crossroads of human destiny. It was at Stockholm where religion was committed to the program of a Christian internationalism.

Religion has taken the field to strip organized warfare of every vestige of moral authority. Religion has declared its intention of engaging in a twentieth century crusade to abolish war as a means of settling international difficulties. The militarist is to be added to the number of unemployed. Not until then will the world be safe for human beings. The churches' changed attitude on the war question will ever be remembered as one of those mazices of social development capable of removing mountains of accumulated prejudice and misunderstanding.

Practically every church assembly that met in the past year adopted stirring resolutions affirming the irreconcilable conflict between religion on the one hand and organized militarism on the other. The World Alliance for the Promotion of International Friendship Through the Churches, at its Detroit meeting, Nov. 10-12, issued a pronouncement setting forth the purpose of religion to outlaw the whole war system. The National Study Conference on the Churches and World Peace that met in Washington, D. C., Dec. 1-3, brought together the representatives of some thirty communions to map out a campaign of moral resistance against the boasted aggressions of a mad militarism.

One of the resolutions there adopted will stand out as among the greatest ethical achievements of the ages:

"The church, the body of Christ, all-inclusive, stands

oppose war as a method of settling disputes between

nations and groups as contrary to the spirit and principles of Jesus Christ, and should declare that it will not as a church sanction war."

This discovery of an internationalized Christianity that

is responsible to God for the establishment of a warless

world is giving birth to a spiritual renaissance the total

benefits of which are yet but faintly realized by the world at large.

Such has been the story of 1925. Within the short

space of a single year we have seen the master minds of

diplomacy, statesmanship, education and religion enter

into a fellowship of co-operative endeavor to rid